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ENGLISH NOTES.

The Work of Death—The Russo-Persian Question—Mr. Bright and His Son—Mr. Gladstone's Position.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1873.

Death has been unusually heavy among notable persons of late, and there has been a startling number of sudden deaths. Lord Lytton died suddenly; even his illness was sudden, and only of an hour or two's duration. Mr. Graves, member for Liverpool, a well-known merchant and politician, also died suddenly soon after coming home from dining with the Duke of Sutherland. Old Dr. Lushington has gone at the age of ninety-three. He was for many years Judge of the Admiralty Court, and a French journalist has just intimated to his readers, with a strange confusion of ideas, that "Dr. Lushington, a well-known man in England, has been condemned to death by the Court of Admiralty." The Doctor was a staunch Liberal in days when liberalism cost a man friends and promotion, and he remained true to his principles to the last. He always refused to be knighted, as judges usually are, but as a member of the Privy Council he could not help being "Right Honorable." With him has perished the secret of Lady Byron's separation from her husband. She gave him her most unreserved confidence, and left it to him to say whether she could, after what had passed, return to Lord Byron. Dr. Lushington decided that it was impossible for her to do so, and on that decision she acted. He never spoke to any one on the subject, and it is understood, has left no papers bearing on it. Another death announced this week is that of Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. He was originally a clergyman of the Church of England, but went over to the Dissenters, acting with, though not wholly joining, the Baptists, as the sect with whom he had most sympathy. He was a good, high-minded, but otherwise feeble and commonplace person. It is said of the Dissenters that they never keep a carriage family for two generations, and they naturally made the most of the son of a lord.

THE NORTHFLEET COLLISION.

The fearful disaster to the emigrant ship Northfleet, in Dungeness Bay, has of course produced a most profound and painful sensation. It is a horrible story, and the indignation against the cowardly desertion of the aggressor runs so high that if the captain or any of the crew happened to put in at an English port they would run a good chance of being lynched. I need not repeat the stories which are current this afternoon, as you will have authentic news by telegraph before this letter reaches you. There seems to be no doubt that the Northfleet was at anchor in a proper place, with all her lights right, and that the ship which struck her had deviated from her true course, either through carelessness, or, as the pilots call it, to cheat the tide. The question is what can be done to the offenders if discovered, supposing they have not already gone to the bottom of the sea? It is doubtful whether a foreigner could be brought within English jurisdiction even for the running down; and the running away, which is the wickedest part of the business, is no crime at all. The owners of the aggressive ship are liable to pay £15 per ton on the tonnage of this vessel, but nothing more.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN QUESTION.

There is nothing more curious than the grave matter-of-fact way in which the general public receives diplomatic communications. Count Schouvaloff has been over here on a confidential mission from the Czar. The English Government has been pulling a long face over Russian advances in Central Asia, and the Count was dispatched to make things pleasant with Lord Granville, and to convince the English Government that the dear good Czar was our best friend and truest ally, and always made a point of thinking of English interests first, and the interests of his own country afterward. Why it should have been supposed that Lord Granville would be more likely to believe this sort of thing when said to him by the head of the Russian police, than if it had been said in a letter sent by post, or in a communication from Baron Brunnow, the accredited Ambassador of Russia, I don't know. However, Count Schonvaloff came, talked, and went away again. At Berlin, on his journey home, somebody asked him how he got on in England. "Oh, capitally," said he; "such nice people; so fond of the Czar, and the Czar so fond of them. Lord Granville, quite the gentleman, believes all I told him." And thereupon it is solemnly telegraphed all over the world that the Count's mission has been perfectly successful, and that the English Government have agreed to every thing he proposed. Just suppose, for a moment, that the mission has not been successful, and that the English Government hold to their original ground in the most obstinate manner; and suppose, I say, that the grand High Minister of the Imperial police has gone off with what is vulgarly called a flea in his ear—is it likely he will be the man to tell it? It is about as clear as anything can be, that whatever may have been the result of the Count's mission, the Count is certain to speak well of his own efforts, and to favor the idea that Russia, as usual, has had her own way. Again, there has been a good deal of talk about a secret treaty between Russia and Persia, with regard to a cession of territory by the latter to the former. Thereupon the Persian Legation in London write to the papers to deny that there is any treaty. There may or may not be a treaty, for anything I know, but what is this denial worth? A secret treaty means, I suppose, a treaty that is to be kept secret, and if two people bargain to keep a secret, it may be presumed that they are determined not to disclose it. As far as I can make out, the truth about Count Schouvaloff's conference with Lord Granville is simply this—that the two statesmen were scrupulously polite to each other; that Count Schouvaloff offered the most comfortable assurances that Russia did not mean mischief either in regard to Khiva or Persia; that Lord Granville accepted those assurances without hesitation, but suggested that after all the question was one rather of deeds than words, and that Russia would be judged by her acts and must be prepared to take the consequences of them. Lord Granville is said to have added that he was sorry the Count should have had such a long journey on this account, and to have hinted that Baron Brunnow spoke quite good enough French for him, and that future communications between the two Governments had, perhaps, better be exchanged in the usual way. The Shah of Persia is coming over here about April, and is to be lodged at Buckingham Palace, like the Sultan of Turkey, and at the public expense.

MR. BRIGHT AND HIS SON.

Mr. John Bright, though much better than he has been for some time, is not yet restored perfectly to health. He could not attend the annual meeting of the members for Birmingham with their constituents, but he wrote a letter to say that he hoped to take part in the debates of next session, and pointed out that the "land question" and the extension of the franchise in the counties were the two great questions of the day. Mr. Bright does not think they will be dealt with by a moribund Press, but that it is time to start a brisk agitation about them. He also urged, but not very hopefully, a reduction of the national expenditure. Mr. Bright dreads the mental excitement of a great public meeting, with its packed thousands and vociferous applause, but the House of Commons is a quiet place, and more like one's own study, after one has been many years there. There is no sense of numbers, and the applause is seldom more than the weakest nerves can bear. Mr. Bright's eldest son, John Albert Bright, has just made his maiden speech at Rochdale, where his father lives, and intends, it is understood, to try his fortune in politics. As might be expected, he kept close to his father's footsteps. He echoed his denunciations of Church establishments and of various aristocratic monopolies, and advocated the clearing out of the cobwebs and spiders from the institutions of the State. But after all, spiders are the most innocent of insects. The buzzing blow-fly of Democratic agitation is a more noxious creature. Everything appears to confirm what I said last week as to the probable quietness of the ensuing session. There is some talk of a split in the Cabinet over the measures for next session, but nothing is more unlikely. There will be a split, of course, before long, if the Cabinet lasts, for it is impossible that men like Lowe, Granville, Kimberly, Huntington, and Argyll can join in the attack on every kind of property to which Gladstone is plainly enough tending. But it is not time for this to happen just yet. The eve of a general election is so obviously unsuitable for the production of important measures, which are likely to make a stir in the country, that the opponents of the Premier are provided with an irresistible argument in favor of delay. There will be a good deal of vaporing, and speeches will be made intended to sound very loud and to mean very little; but it is tolerably certain that the Government and the Opposition will both be more anxious to get up vague cries than to commit themselves to definite lines of policy. Mr. Gladstone is said to proclaim himself very weary of office, and for a spirit like his the checks and restraints of holding office, with a majority which distrusts and dislikes him, and accepts him only because it cannot help it, can hardly be agreeable. The open hatred of one's enemies is less galling than the disguised suspicions of one's friends. A man's self-esteem is not hurt by the bad opinion of those who are opposed to him. He can always attribute their antipathy to difference of opinion. But this solace is wanting in the case of people who hold the same views as yourself, and who have every reason for trying to make the best of you. If they distrust and dislike you too, they must surely have a reason for it. And this is what makes the reluctant and hesitating confidence of his own supporters so painful to Mr. Gladstone. No matter how he puts things, he cannot get them to believe what he says. The more he says a thing the more people persist in believing that he means something else. Of course this is not a nice reputation for a statesman, and makes things awkward to him in many ways.

MR. DISRAELI.

Mr. Disraeli does not intend to absent himself from Parliament on account of his recent bereavement. He has been in town for some weeks, and has been visited by the most influential members of his party. He looks well in health, though somewhat aged and stooping. The first battle of the session will be fought over Mr. Ayrton, the head of the Board of Works, who has been getting himself into trouble by his arbitrary and reckless proceedings. His most serious offense is that last session, when a bill for regulating the parks was passing through Parliament, he promised that the new rules should not be carried into effect until Parliament had had an opportunity of considering them. As soon as Parliament was up he issued his rules, some of them very oppressive and chimerical. Those relating to public meetings in the parks provoked much angry opposition, and it was resolved to defy the authorities to put them in force. Accordingly a meeting was held in Hyde Park at which great pains was taken to violate all the rules which had been issued on the subject. The police looked on, but summoned the ringleaders before a magistrate. One of them was convicted, but the cases of the rest were not gone on with on account of an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench. This court has now decided that the rules were perfectly legal. The statute did not say that the rules were not to operate without the assent of Parliament, and the court could not, of course, try the question of a breach of Parliamentary faith. The court laid down the principle that the parks were the property of the Crown, and that the public has no right to use them except by the favor of the Crown, or under some Parliamentary enactment. There is to be a vote of censure on Mr. Ayrton as soon as Parliament meets.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The Tichborne claimant is not to be tried till April next, but there is some chance of his being locked up in the meantime for contempt of court. Two of his chief supporters, Mr. Whalley and Mr. Onslow, both members of Parliament, have been fined £100 each for contempt of court, for speaking disrespectfully of the judges at public meetings, and asserting that there is a conspiracy against the claimant. The day this judgment was delivered, the claimant addressed a meeting at Brighton, and attacked Chief-Justice Cockburn and the judges in the most violent language. He also abused the Attorney-General, and the other counsel who appeared against him, and complained that there was a combination of influential people to prevent him from getting justice. The Chief-Justice has drawn the Attorney-General's attention to this tirade, and it is under consideration whether the claimant should be brought up for contempt of court. Yesterday, when the claimant was before the Bankruptcy Court, and a question was raised as to an adjournment of the case, he suggested that perhaps it had better be put off for ten years; but perhaps this was rather a sanguine estimate of his prospects.

F. H. J.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Committee to Report Soon—Mr. Ames to be Sent For.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Special Committee of the House, of which Judge Poland is chairman, met this morning, and held a secret session of two hours, during which the evidence was discussed preparatory to the final report which they hope to lay before the House in a week or ten days. They only await the return of Mr. Ames to close the examination of witnesses, and it was this morning decided to send the Sergeant-at-Arms for him if he is not heard from to-day. Two telegrams have been sent to him, but no reply to either has yet been received. After the re-examination of Mr. Ames, Mr. Colfax will be allowed to offer the testimony which he declares will show where the $1,200 deposited in the First National Bank came from, but the committee expect to hear all the evidence in one day, and will then close the investigation.

Judge Hale, counsel for Mr. Colfax, appeared before the committee and asked that Mr. Ames be notified to bring his memorandum book referred to in the testimony, on his return to the city, which request the committee granted, and directed that Mr. Ames be so notified.

The Senate Investigation Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Select Committee appointed by the Senate to consider the evidence taken by the Credit Mobilier Committee, affecting members of the Senate, held a preliminary meeting this morning to discuss informally what is the exact scope of the duty with which they are charged, and adjourned to meet again next Monday. It was not determined to-day but is considered quite certain that the sessions of the committee will be public.

Wilson Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Wilson Special Committee examined no witnesses to-day.

THE IRON MASK.

A Later Solution of an Old Mystery—The Newest Revelation—Louvois and Chevalier de Kiffenbach.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 17, 1873.

"The truth about the Man in the Iron Mask" is not a very startling heading for a letter in times like these, for, so far as my own knowledge extends, this is the fourteenth time that the great mystery has been triumphantly solved. It must be confessed that each of the fourteen gentlemen who have written upon this interesting subject have brought to bear upon it a vast amount of talent, learning, and research. "Who was the Man in the Iron Mask?" although in reality there was no iron mask in the case, was one of the great questions which agitated our forefathers in the early part of the present century. It is impossible for any one to read the various treatises upon the subject without being struck by the strong arguments employed, and by their logical clearness of detail and narration. But, at the same time, each left a feeling of doubt in the mind as to whether the last word had yet been said. Each made a marked impression upon different kinds of minds, and carried conviction to those whom, psychologically speaking, we may presume to have the temperament and general habits of thought possessed by the writer. A few years ago I collected half a dozen of these books for the purpose of compiling a magazine article upon the subject, and to my own mortification found myself carried away by each in turn, and left at last so utterly confused that I threw the great mystery aside. As each arrived at a special conclusion as to the personage in question, it was evident that the only way to verify the conclusions, in a case where the evidence was so conflicting, was to examine with great care the archives of the time. That would be the work of many months; and besides, the archives of the French Government are most jealously guarded. It is by no means an easy task to get access to them. First, one must obtain an authorization to look at them with a guardian; a special permit to examine them for private purposes; and every copy taken has to be sent to the Ministry of the Interior for the official stamp, before it can be taken away for use. The object is not only to guard the documents, which is a most excellent thing, but to guard the reputation of former kings and ministers by preventing the falsification of the public records. A law punished with severity the misuse of these document or the mutilation of the historical facts contained in them. It must be apparent, therefore, that it was not worth while searching for the Man in the Iron Mask alone, since, to use a common expression, the game was not worth the candle. All the writers who treated the subject were engaged in other researches, or else wrote upon the facts given by their predecessors, constructing a plausible theory from the depths of their own moral consciences.

THE NEW REVELATION.

Once more the truth about the "Man in the Iron Mask" has been revealed, and with equal plausibility and force. In addition, we have documents never before published, and which go to support the writer's theory. Moreover, I am more inclined to trust the latest version, for the critical ability of our age is very remarkable, and our means for forming correct conclusions much more numerous. The time has passed for throwing out proof which tells against the Church, or which may be used in arguments against Christianity. M. Yung, a staff officer in the French Army, now proves, or appears to prove—for it is well in these times not to swear to any thing—that the Man of the Iron Mask was not the important personage he was supposed to be—but merely the Chevalier Kiffenbach, who called himself in France the Chevalier des Harmoises. He was a native of Lorraine, and a pure gentleman, to use a phrase which had great meaning in his time. He was, in other words, of noble birth, of excellent education, and a man of courtly manners. He was thrown into prison by the Minister Louvois, who, for his own ends, desired the papers which the chevalier had in his possession, and which were very compromising to the minister's enemies.

THE GROUND FOR THE THEORY.

In order to give the facts properly I must speak of the author of this book. Some years ago Capt. Yung began to make researches regarding the history of Michel de Tellies, who was, in his judgment, the most completely unknown and yet the grandest military figure in French annals. With some difficulty he obtained permission to examine the records, and while looking for the documents he wanted he accidentally came upon the records of "the Poisoners," and upon the decrees of Louvois. The case of the Marquise de Brinvilliers will show, for a moment, who these poisoners were. He found in these papers the clue to the iron-mask mystery, but his copies of the documents were never stamped, and he was ordered to stop his researches. I cannot refrain from remarking here upon the conduct of the Emperor, whose correspondence was published by the men of September. Napoleon III. had every reason to deny the Bourbons a fair hearing before history, since they had denied the same to his own family, and he also had great reasons for showing up many infamies concerning them. The proofs were in his hands, revenge was easy, but he declined to make use of his power. Capt. Yung was told that the Emperor declined to sanction the publication of the documents of which he had taken copies, for the Bourbons had been the sovereigns of France. With the advent of the Republic the way was clear for Capt. Yung, and M. Thiers has given the authority refused by Napoleon III.

LOUVOIS' CHARACTER.

To show the general character of these documents, I give the following letter from the Minister Louvois:

"It is very likely," he writes to one of his agents, "that M. de Lisolo (one of the confidants of the Emperor of Germany) will soon leave for Liége, in order to return to Cologne. It would be a great advantage to seize him, and there would be no great harm done even were you to kill him, should he make a little show of defense, because he is a very impertinent man in his language, and one who employs his industry against the interests of France with terrible energy. You cannot imagine how well you will advance yourself with his majesty if you could execute this project the moment he turns back."

There are many more of the same sort—so many, in fact, that we feel a sentiment of indignation even at this date, for the ministers of the King thought no more of ordering a man assassinated than of serving a simple process for non-payment of taxes. At this time there was great commotion at Paris and Versailles over the Brinvilliers poisoning cases, and readers of history will remember that a "Poisoning Society," or organization, was discovered. At least it was so claimed, and Capt. Yung credits the story. This organization was said to extend throughout Europe, and Mme. de Montespan, the Prince de Condé, and many more were implicated. It is certain that hundreds of persons were poisoned at this time, and that a plot was discovered for poisoning the King and all his heirs. That such a plot existed I have no doubt; no more have I that there was a society of the kind, but it would seem hardly possible that it should have continental proportions. I have always presumed that it was confined to the coterie of which the Marquise de Brinvilliers was a member. One-half the Court was concerned, at least, and all the enemies of Louvois joined this society of poisoners. The Minister knew of the cabal formed against him, and was sure of certain members, Condé among the number, but he was unable to get the proofs he wanted, and which he made every effort to procure.

"THE IRON MASK."

At length, however, bribery aided him and he learned that this gentleman from Lorraine, the Chevalier de Kiffenbach, was not only a member of the organization, but in possession of its records. Besides, in order to prevent his own betrayal, he had taken the precaution to compromise every member, and held the secrets of their implication in the plot in writing. Louvois had him seized and secretly thrown into prison. His papers were seized also, and the chroniclers of the time inform us that the Minister sent for the Prince de Condé, his greatest enemy, who left him a firm friend. A few days later the great poisoning conspiracy was revealed, as history records. In one of the reports of the men who seized the Chevalier, mention is made of a velvet mask placed over the head of the prisoner, and we now know that there was no such thing as an iron mask, the mask which was so called being made of velvet.

YUNG'S PROCESS.

With these facts, Capt. Yung began a long and tedious process. The prison records are perfect, and the registers still show the name of every prisoner entered. One of the prisoners upon the register must be the "Man in the Iron Mask," and the difficulty was to fix upon the man. The slight hint given above really proves nothing, by itself, and so M. Yung went through the entire records in order to arrive at the real man by a process of elimination. He claims to have done so faithfully, and to have traced every prisoner's career, finding that one alone at all fulfilled the conditions, and that the Man in the Mask could be no other than the Chevalier de Kiffenbach, seized by Louvois. As the Minister had stolen his papers, and had used his secrets with most terrible effect, he had every reason for preventing not only escape, but communication with the world.

RESULTS.

I have here given the matter in a small compass, and condensed a very large book. The deductions are probable, no fault can be found with the reasoning, the proofs are abundant, and of the strongest character in the way of such evidence, and no great fault can be found with the conclusion. That the Man of the Iron Mask was not a son of Anne of Austria, but a simple gentleman of Lorraine, a conspirator, too, seems to be settled. Yet only a year ago, M. Marius Topin took the Academy prize for proving that the Iron Mask was quite another and more important personage.

PORT DEPOSIT.

The River Still Rising—The Inhabitants Deserting their Houses.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 8.—Last night, owing to an unusually high tide, the water rose suddenly nearly as high as it was the day before yesterday, in consequence of which some of the houses nearest the river bank were deserted, but toward morning the water receded as fast as it had risen. Before noon to-day the thermometer stood at 65° in the shade, and we hear from up the river that it is correspondingly warm, from Williamsport down. The consequence has been that by 3 o'clock this afternoon, the road from here to Rock Run was covered by over four feet of water; at 4½ o'clock, eight inches more rise were noted, since which time three inches have been added. All the little streams on both sides the Susquehanna are pouring down volumes of muddy water, and wherever there is an open channel float ice is seen in immense quantities.

I was rowed over the Rock Run road this afternoon against a current running over two miles an hour, and found the stream from which the town takes its name swollen to a torrent. The people living in the houses on the west side of the street have all removed, or are now removing, for there is a certainty of the water rising to flood height by morning. About noon to-morrow the water will have come down from Columbia and below, and by Monday it will be as high as it has ever been. In consequence of the expected flood, it is announced that no religious services will be held in any of the churches to-morrow. The water is already up to the road opposite the Methodist Church in Port Deposit, and it is two feet deep on the pavement at the Presbyterian Church at Rock Run. The uncertainty of the inhabitants is nearly at an end, for there is no doubt that a day or two will settle the extent of the damage this town is to suffer from the gorge.

MISSOURI.

Report of the Senatorial Bribery Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—The Senatorial Bribery Committee, at Jefferson City, to-day, made a report to the House, in which they exonerate Senator Bogy of any attempt at bribery in the Senatorial election. They find, however, that Gen. Dorris did try to bribe two members, but it had no bearing on the case. All the members of the committee signed the report except Headlee, a Republican, who will make a minority report on Wednesday next.

A Rumor Regarding the New Secretary of the Interior.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—A Washington special to the *Evening Dispatch* of this city says that it is generally understood there that Charles W. Ford, the present Internal Revenue Collector of this district, and an old personal friend of President Grant, will succeed Delano as Secretary of the Interior.

A Brewery and Hotel Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—The brewery of Herman Neif, at Tipton, Mo., was burned yesterday. The loss is $17,000, and the property is insured for $4,000 in the Imperial, of London, and $5,000 in the National, of Hannibal, Mo.

The Sebatha Hotel, at Sebatha, Kansas, was burned on Thursday night. The loss is not stated.

Resignation of Senator Wilson—The Alley Murder Trial.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—Senator Wilson is in Boston to-day. He has written his letter of resignation to take effect March 3, and it will be submitted to the Legislature next Monday. The election of his successor will take place on the 18th.

The number of deaths in Boston for the past week was 157, including twenty-four of small-pox.

The trial of Alley for the murder of Ellis will extend into next week. The defense have proved the good character of the prisoner and accounted for his whereabouts much of the time during which the murder is supposed to have been committed.

A Petition from the Survivors of the Mexican War.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 8.—An adjourned meeting of the survivors of the Mexican war was held this evening, and a memorial to Congress was approved, which sets forth that almost a generation has now passed since the conquering column dictated an honorable peace with Mexico, and but few of the men who participated are left to ask a bounty of the Government. That in view of the benefits derived by the nation through the acquisition of California and New-Mexico, they ask Congress to grant a pension commensurate with the results springing from their services and achievements. That as these provinces were acquired from Mexico for the sum of $15,000,000 added to the cost of the war, and this heritage was fought for by the private soldiers for $7 per month, they appeal to Congress to remember them in their declining years.

WASHINGTON.

The Utah Bill—Uneasiness Felt by Mormon Representatives—The Special Credit Mobilier Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The bill relating to Utah, which was recently introduced into the Senate by Mr. Frelinghuysen and referred to the Judiciary Committee, was drafted by Mr. Clagett, delegate from Montana. Mr. Clagett has long been known as a zealous anti-Mormon, and his bill is very severe in its terms. It embraces some of the features of the Logan bill, but differs from the latter in the mode prescribed for the drawing of jurors. The Logan bill provides that the panels shall be drawn by the Judge, the Marshal, and the District-Attorney. The Clagett bill assigns this duty to the Judge and Marshal alone, upon the theory that the District-Attorney should have no part in making his own jury. It would seem that the same objection would apply to the judge who pronounces, and to the marshal who executes the judicial sentence. This bill defines the mode in which new election precincts may be established, and aims at the abolition of the system of lilliput municipalities whose borders are so ingeniously extended as to cover the entire territory of Utah. The maintenance of this system, and the consequent supreme authority given to these hamlet governments had enabled the Mormon princes to sustain their dominion in localities where both the voting majority and the physical force are with the Gentile population. The bill provides for the abolition of all grants from the public domain. The Judiciary Committees of both Houses will give immediate consideration to the Frelinghuysen-Clagett bill, and its friends claim that a report upon it will be made during the coming week. The Logan bill is with the Senate Committee on Territories. The announcement that certain bodies of troops would be removed from the South, and placed upon the Plains in reasonable contiguity to Utah, has caused some uneasiness to the Mormon Representatives. Such removal is not intended as a menace, but as a wholesome moral influence in the case of possible menacing eventualities.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, in an executive session of three hours' duration, considered that branch of the Louisiana investigation which relates to the electoral vote of that State. A report upon this subject will doubtless be made on Monday next, in order that the question whether the electoral vote may be counted on Wednesday may be determined. Those who should know, intimate that the electoral vote will be rejected. Indeed, it is confidently asserted by those in high station that the committee is likely to report in favor of ordering an entirely new election. The mysteries of the ballot-boxes seem endless. It now appears that mischievous hands have meddled with the Lynch returns since the election, and that duplicate, triplicate, and even quadruple forged affidavits have been placed in the boxes since that date. Marshal Packard arrived here to-day, and will appear before the committee on Monday.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Senate Special Credit Mobilier Committee met this morning for organization. Sessions will be continued daily, and after the evidence certified from the House has been examined, the examination of such witnesses as the committee may call will be conducted in public.

SENATOR POMEROY'S CASE.

Mr. Pomeroy expects to make a personal explanation in the Senate on Monday next, and to demand a committee of investigation into the painful charges recently preferred against him. He has kept close to his house since his return, and has received calls from few Senators.

MR. CALDWELL'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Caleb Cushing, counsel with Judge Crozier, is preparing the brief for Mr. Caldwell's defense. The argument will be sixteen printed octavo pages in length, and will contain some new points in law, which, the counsel consider, will successfully clear Mr. Caldwell of all charges of bribery. These legal gentlemen maintain that no proof has been adduced showing that Mr. Caldwell bribed any member of the Legislature.

MR. OAKES AMES WANTED.

Judge Hale, counsel for Speaker Colfax, appeared before the Poland Committee this morning, and demanded that Mr. Oakes Ames be produced before the committee with his famous memorandum book, inasmuch as this book is the basis of all the charges both against Mr. Colfax and other members, and is the original evidence of which only secondary transcripts have been produced. It is deemed marvelous that a committee of lawyers should, for two months, have permitted the investigation to proceed upon secondary evidence, when the primary evidence is confessedly in existence. It has come out that the committee have telegraphed twice for Oakes Ames since his non-appearance on Wednesday last. To the last telegram he responded to-day that he would be here on Tuesday morning next.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

The House was engaged almost wholly, to-day, on business from the Committee of Claims. The principal item was the passage of the bill making appropriations to satisfy the awards of the Southern Claims Commission, amounting to $870,000. Ordinarily no such amount could ever get through the House, but being certified by this commission, the bill passed almost unanimously. Wheeler W. Hubbell, whose claim for his patent time-fuse came over from yesterday, was less fortunate. The Naval Committee reported in his favor an allowance of $133,333, but the House adopted an amendment cutting off just $100,000, apparently without any reason, except a desire to cut it down. A great number of other claims from the Claims Committee were reported and passed, and next Tuesday night was assigned for further business from the same committee.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day concluded the River and Harbor bill, and, among other things, agreed to recommend an appropriation of $225,000 for the improvement of East River, including Hell Gate, New-York; $50,000 for Portland Harbor, and $75,000 for Buffalo Harbor.

THE SHIPPING-ACT—AMENDMENT.

Collectors of Customs have been notified by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Shipping act has been amended by Congress, so that its provisions do not apply in the case of vessels bound to the British North American possessions, or the West India Islands, or the Republic of Mexico.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President has signed the following acts: The act to provide for the holding of additional terms of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York; the act making appropriations to defray the expenses of the investigations in regard to the elections in Kansas, Louisiana, and Arkansas; the acts to remove the disabilities of Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, and A. B. Hardcastle, of Mississippi.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Lieut.-Commander Francis Morris is ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; Commander William A. Kirkland has been detached from the Supply and ordered to the command of the Guard; Commander C. A. Babcock from the Guard and ordered to the command of the Supply; Pay-Director John S. Cunningham has been detached from duty as Inspector of Provisions, &c., at the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to settle accounts; Pay-master Charles E. Thompson has been ordered to duty as Inspector of Provisions, &c., at the Washington Navy-yard.

APPOINTMENT.

Maurice Friedsam has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New-York, in place of Mr. McHarg, resigned. Mr. Friedsam is now Assessor of the District, and is regarded as one of the most efficient officers in the service.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Amount held by United States Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $386,338,800; and for public deposits, $15,635,000; internal revenue receipts today, $283,397; for the month, to date, $2,713,840; for the fiscal year, $72,682,209.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Fractional currency received from the printing division for the week ending to-day, $477,600; shipments, $563,000; shipments of notes, $728,500; national bank circulation outstanding this date, $343,174,274.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Atchison National Bank, of Atchison, Kansas, with a capital of $100,000, was to-day authorized to commence business.

NO FURTHER CALL FOR BONDS.

No intimations were given at the Treasury Department to-day of an additional call of bonds, and there is no official authority for any statement to that effect.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—1 A. M.—Cloudy weather, areas of light snow, and fresh and brisk south-westerly to north-westerly winds have prevailed over the upper lake region, and continued over the lower lake region. Fresh and brisk westerly winds and partly cloudy weather are now prevailing from Virginia to Southern Ohio, and north-eastward to New-England. Fresh and brisk westerly to northerly winds from Tennessee to the upper lake region, and over the South Atlantic States with clear weather. The temperature has fallen from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward to Kentucky and the northern portion of the Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, falling temperature, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, and general clear weather, except partly cloudy weather for the lower lake region; from the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic coasts to the Ohio Valley, north-westerly and south-westerly winds and generally clear weather; from the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes, winds gradually backing to westerly and southerly, with generally clear weather; from Missouri and Kansas to Minnesota, falling barometer, rising temperature, winds backing to south-westerly and south-easterly, and probably increasing cloudiness.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway:

3 A. M.	36°	3 P. M.	47°
6 A. M.	34°	6 P. M.	41°
9 A. M.	36°	9 P. M.	37°
12 M.	40°	12 P. M.	37°

Average, 38½°.

The Pomeroy Investigation—Evidence of Senator York.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 8.—The Pomeroy Investigation Committee has been engaged during the past two days in taking the testimony of Senator York. He reiterates his statement that Pomeroy paid him $7,000 in consideration of the promise to vote for him for Senator. He also says only himself, B. F. Simpson, Col. Johnson, J. C. Horton, George R. Peck and George C. Croather, were acquainted with the plan for exposing Pomeroy, and that Senator-elect Ingalls knew nothing of it until it was developed in joint convention. He declined to make any direct charges of bribery against members of the Legislature, but made a statement to the committee in secret session, in which it is understood he gave the names of the members whom Pomeroy said he had bought. In referring to his intercourse with Pomeroy, previous to the recent Senatorial campaign, he said he went to Washington in January, 1872, to secure the removal of the Land Office to Independence, and secured said removal through Pomeroy, by showing him the affidavit of the woman Caton, and intimating it might be used against him in Kansas.

After finishing the examination of Senator York, the committee adjourned until 4 o'clock Monday.

A Murderer's Sentence Commuted—The Modoc Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The epizootic has made its appearance among the horses in Sacramento, and cases of the disease are clearly defined.

K. H. Keeney, who was sentenced to be hanged March 7, in Visalia, for the murder of Levi M. Fletcher, has had his sentence commuted by Gov. Booth to imprisonment for life. On account of the presence of a vigilance committee, Keeney was removed secretly at night.

The storm was heavy in the Sacramento and San Joaquin.

A messenger arrived at Yreka, to-day, from the front. Gen. Gillem had assumed command of the troops there, and will establish a line of couriers between his head-quarters and Yreka. Col. Stone has sent out for a supply of grain, sugar and coffee. The troops will remain on the defensive until the results of the labors of the Peace Commissioner are made known, and by that time they will consume all the surplus provisions in that section of the country.

Serious Charge Against Members of the Arkansas Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 8.—The *Republican* of this morning stated that there were certain members of the *Legislature* who were waiting to be bought to vote for certain measures, and it could name them. The article was read in the House, to-day, and a committee of three appointed to investigate the matter.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati since Nov. 1 is 592,811.

Isaac H. Brown, a policeman of Providence, R. I., dropped dead on his beat yesterday afternoon.

Ten inches of snow fell at Waterville, Me., during Friday night. About six inches of snow fell at Skowhegan.

Twelve prisoners broke jail at Lebanon, Penn., Friday night, and escaped over the wall by making a rope out of the bed-clothes.

The funeral services of Mrs. Horace White, wife of the editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, who died recently in Germany, took place in the Plymouth Congregational Church, Chicago, yesterday.

About $6,000 collected from the General Government about a year ago, being the balance due the State of Nebraska on account of land sales, appears never to have reached the State Treasury.

Charles H. Babcock was arrested Friday at Liberty Hill, a post station in Lebanon, Conn., by direction of B. H. Camp, special agent of the Post-office Department, for publishing and distributing through the mails obscene matter.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business, yesterday, were: Currency, $4,693,938; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,090,000; coin, $64,008,981; including coin certificates, $23,596,500.

The brig Mariposa, from Milk River, Jamaica, for Philadelphia, reports, while lying at St. Jago, Dec. 6, Frank Breene, or McNulty, of Newburyport, Mass., was killed by Antonio Marshall, a seaman. The murderer was left in charge of the Spanish authorities.

Yesterday morning, the sides of an excavation for an ice-house, corner of Third and Breckenridge streets, Louisville, Ky., caved in on three workmen. Assistance was promptly on the spot, and the men were excavated in a short time, but two were taken out dead, and the other badly hurt, but not fatally.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Activity of the Carlists in the North of Spain—A Vote of Confidence in the Ministry.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Late intelligence from the north of Spain says the Carlist force which was defeated by the Spanish troops at Aya has reformed, and is again ready to take the field. Gen. Moriones, the commander of the royal troops at Alsasua, is apprehensive of an attack by the insurgents, which he fears he would not be able to resist, and urgently demands that reinforcements be sent to him.

Gen. Ollo, who commands 2,000 Carlists, has defeated a Government force near Deva, in the Province of Guipuzcoa, and now threatens to attack the troops under Gen. Urrata.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The Congress yesterday, almost unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the ministry. Only two deputies voted in the negative.

Five hundred Carlists, under Saballo, made an attack, yesterday, on Viladrato, and were repulsed by the garrison, which numbered only 100 men.

The authorities announce that the insurrection in Saragossa has been completely suppressed.

His Majesty King Amadeus has signed a decree for the reorganization of the artillery service. Several officers who oppose any change have tendered their resignations.

The Work of the French Committee of Thirty.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Committee of Thirty of the National Assembly to-day resumed and completed consideration of the Constitutional project. An amendment proposed by Mr. Haussonville, providing that the Council of Ministers shall decide whether the presence of M. Thiers is required in the Assembly during discussions on interpellations, was adopted. A proposal of M. Dafaurre, providing for speedy legislation on the subjects of the election for, and composition of, the next Assembly, the composition and powers of the second Chamber, and the organization of the executive during the interval between the dissolution of the present and the meeting of the next Assembly, was rejected. The committee then adopted the remaining articles and elected the Duke de Broglie its reporter.

It is believed that the action of the committee will lead to a rupture between President Thiers and the Assembly.

The Marquis of Lorne in the Highlands.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A meeting of the West Country Highlanders was held in Glasgow last night, over which the Marquis of Lorne presided. In the course of the address which he delivered upon taking the chair, he spoke of the number of Scotchmen who had left their country during the past year, and said he looked upon the emigration movement with regret. He was sorry to see Scotchmen leave the country and go even to Glasgow, but he was deeply grieved when they went to the United States. Scotland was able to support an immense population, and laborers were scarce. If, however, people were determined to emigrate, he hoped they would stick to the old flag, and go to one of the British colonies.

Nine Persons Killed on the North British Railway.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A collision, attended with a sad loss of life, occurred early this morning on the North British Railway, near Dunbar, about twenty-five miles from Edinburgh, between a train from that city for Berwick upon Tweed and the Edinburgh and London express. Nine persons were instantly killed and several severely injured, some of whom may die.

A cotton-mill near Oldham was badly damaged by fire to-day. One hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

Closing of the French Medical School at Montpelier—A Snow-Storm.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Government, without stating its reason for doing so, has issued an order directing the closing of the medical school at Montpelier.

The northern portion of France has just been visited by a heavy snow-storm. Railway travel is blockaded. The English mails are two days overdue.

A court at Lisieux has sentenced nine persons to pay fines and suffer imprisonment for affiliating with Internationalists.

An International Congress to Consider Useful Inventions.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—Count Andrassy has informed Minister Jay that the Government consents to an International Congress, to sit at Vienna pending the exposition, to consider the best mode of encouraging useful inventions and manufactures.

After the close of the exhibition the Congress will, in accordance with the desire of the President, negotiate on the subject.

Stoppage of Priests' Salaries in Switzerland.

BERNE, Feb. 8.—The Swiss Council of State has stopped the salaries for three months of all priests who read from their pulpits an unauthorized Papal brief establishing a separate bishopric for Geneva.

The Conference at Basle has determined to create a grand Swiss bishopric of dissidents from Rome.

The Shenandoah at Spezzia.

ROME, Feb. 8.—M. de Courcelles, the new French Ambassador to the Vatican, presented his credentials to the Pope to-day.

The United States steam-ship Shenandoah arrived at Spezzia yesterday. Rear-Admiral James Alden and several of his officers are in Naples, and will be received to-morrow by King Victor Emmanuel, who is also in that city.

The Jesuits to be Expelled from Hungary.

PESTH, Feb. 8.—A resolution has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies urgently demanding the expulsion of the Jesuits from Hungary.

Aid for the Island of Samos Sufferers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—The Turkish Government has sent assistance to the sufferers by the earthquakes in the Island of Samos.

Statistics of the Hog Trade of the West.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Messrs. Howard, White & Crowell's *Comet Bulletin* to-day publishes a report of the hog-packing in fifteen different States to date, varying from Jan. 15 to Feb. 8. The table includes 50 points in Ohio, 52 in Indiana, 59 in Illinois, 22 in Iowa, 15 in Missouri, and 14 in Wisconsin, and embraces the principal packing points in these States. The number packed at these 266 points this season is 4,675,732. The estimated total number packed at the same points for the entire season is 5,223,044, against a total for last season of 4,753,974. The rate of increase over last season's packing is 7.23 per cent. The average increase in weight is five pounds. The average yield of lard appears to have varied little from that of last year, although the aggregate yield will be greater. The following table gives the number packed at the principal points to date, with the total number last season:

	1872-3.	1871-2.
Chicago	1,135,000	[illegible]
Cincinnati	590,000	656,941
St. Louis	325,000	419,000
Louisville	319,000	[illegible]
Milwaukee	240,425	215,000

The number packed last year at points not yet heard from this year was 124,189. The same ratio of increase shown at other points will add to this number 8,960, making 133,159; which will swell the total estimated packing for the season 5,356,202 against 4,878,163 last year.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

FROM ONE TO ANOTHER.

I.

Far overhead
An amber heaven fades to faintest gray;
Sky stoops to sea, sea rises gray to sky,
Wave rolls on wave, for ever, sigh on sigh—
The death of day.

II.

Art thou too dead?
The sea that rolls between, is that death's sea?
May no hands touch, no solemn echoes fall,
None answering cry if one to other call,
From land or sea?

III.

Canst thou forget?
Wandering forever on some unknown shore,
Living or dead, oblivious or most blest—
Perchance thy feet at last have found a rest
For evermore!

IV.

Living or dead,
Star-eyed and pale thy face seems ever near;
Remembering, Love, in life one hour, one day,
Call once from out the dark, then turn away—
One heart may hear.

V.

Hast thou not heard
Passionate moan of waves that break in tears,
Break on, and die, and still may not forget
The infinite perfection of regret—
These weary years?
—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A NIGHT IN A GHOST-CHAMBER.

"Rejoice with me," said my friend Tom Chester, who had obeyed my summons to "come in" to my sanctum, and deposited himself in his accustomed easy chair. "Yes, rejoice with me; I have discovered a new sensation."

"Don't believe it," said I, somewhat grumpily; for I was writing hard, and did not want to be interrupted. "Solomon said there was nothing new under the sun."

"Right you are, and right Solomon, of course, is; but then this isn't under the sun—it's a ghost."

I wheeled my arm-chair round at once, and faced him. Tom knew my weakness for the so-called "supernatural," and therefore brought his ghost well to the front at first.

"A real genuine ghost; an unmistakable case of haunted house; family scared out last week; series of charwomen frightened out of their seven senses, and house-maids sent into blue fits. Got the address in my pocket, and leave to 'sit' there any night, or as many nights as I please."

"But have you looked into this matter at all? So many of these ghost stories and haunted houses turn out, as Sir Charles Coldstream says, to have 'nothing in them.'"

"My friend is great at quotations to-night, bringing forth from his treasures things old and new, from Solomon to *l'homme blasé*. Well, it's a paste-and-scissors age. But I have looked into this matter, as far as such an immaterial thing as a ghost can be looked into, or as well as I can into a haunted house some ten miles from London; and I mean to look into both literally, if you will go with me."

I agreed at once; though I continued in a sceptical tone which was not genuine, but simply assumed for the occasion, in order to look hard-headed and unimaginative, as we most of us try to do when anything in the shape of a ghost story crops up: "If this be a genuine haunted house, as you say, why didn't the proprietor answer the advertisements of the Dialectical Society, who took some pains to discover such a habitation for their Spiritualistic Committee to sit in? The fact of none being forthcoming somewhat shook my faith in the reputed number of haunted houses."

"I believe nobody except *Punch* did answer that particular advertisement," said Tom; "and possibly for the excellent reason that owners of house-property where ghosts were 'laid on,' like gas or water, did not think proper to cry 'Stinking fish!' Rightly or wrongly, there is a prejudice against ghosts. We can't sympathise with it, perhaps, but the ordinary run of humanity avoid haunted houses. So far am I from sharing this feeling, that I have been seriously considering whether one couldn't turn an honest penny by taking this particular haunted house, and letting it out at so much a night for *séances*. Spirits are decidedly looking up just now."

Assuming a more serious tone, Tom informed me that he had heard the subject of this house mentioned in casual conversation at dinner, the previous evening, by some practical man who, of course, laughed utterly to scorn the ghostly element in his own narrative. His only view of the matter was one of commiseration for the proprietor, whose income was seriously diminished by the unfortunate reputation his house had acquired. Pursuing the topic over their wine, Tom elicited from his unspiritual informant that, though he himself believed in nothing which might not be adequately explained by rats, yet so it was; the rats, if rats they were, had been too many for the human tenants. There had been a constant exodus of occupants from the house. Nobody stayed out their time; many sacrificed money to get off their bargains even before taking possession, having heard the evil reputation of the premises from scared charwomen, or sky-blue house-maids before mentioned. A family had just cleared out after a few days' residence, paying a quarter's rent in lieu of notice. The strangest thing, however, was that nobody ever said exactly what it was they had seen or heard. The most voluble charwoman, the most garrulous of house-maids, when seriously brought to book, could only state they knew the house was haunted, but could not state how they knew it. Had the matter been confined to the gossips of the village it might have been explained by one talking another into imaginative terrors; but people had come from great distances. The evil reputation of the house had been studiously kept from them by those who were most interested in keeping it; yet always with the same result. The rent had been gradually lowered to an almost nominal sum; but now nobody would take the premises even at that. The place had a bad name, and there was no resource but to shut it up. Such was the status quo of things at the time when the circumstance came casually under the notice of my ghost-desiring friend Tom Chester.

The haunted house stood in a suburb generally regarded as eligible, and which we may as well call Tottenham as anything else, principally for the reason that Tottenham is, as nearly as possible, at the opposite point of the compass from the real locality. I have no wish to do the unfortunate landlord additional injury, or, on the other hand, to advertise Mr. Thomas Chester gratuitously should he carry out his project of opening the haunted house for *séances;* though, without anticipating the course of events in this brief narrative, I may venture to say I do not think he will do so.

The above particulars were communicated to me by my friend during the consumption of a mutual cigar. It may here be mentioned that, without being, either of us, in any sense spiritual, or even spiritualistic, we had each of us a *penchant* for such subjects as form the sphere of what is termed modern spiritualism, or psychism, as we shall have to learn to call it. We had, so to say, flirted with this spiritism, (to adopt the French phraseology,) and fancied we could trace in these nineteenth-century marvels a remarkable consensus with old stories of witchcraft, &c. We could not bring ourselves to dispose of all the "strange stories" under the convenient category either of delusion or collusion. Charlatanism there was of course enough and to spare, mixed up with the dark *séances* and professional "mediums" and platform mesmerists; but still there was the *quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus* argument. Ghosts always had been believed in; and though we failed to trace any connection between dancing tables and the spirits of the departed, and fancied a good deal of Mr. Home's "levitation" and spiritualistic ladies' drawings, &c., might be due to personal idiosyncrasies, still we were open to the conviction of our own eyes and ears. We had, moreover, both of us felt what were said to be spirit-hands at dark *séances*, (two shillings a head,) and found them remarkably—most remarkably—like hands in the flesh. The "missing link" was that we had never, either of us, *seen* anything of spirit-shapes. We had heard of others who had; but that was not enough. We wanted to see. Here was the chance. Of course the thing was done.

It took one or two more cigars before our arrangements were complete. In the first place, how large should our ghost party be? or should we avoid a party, and go by ourselves?

"The fact is," I said, "I candidly confess I should not like to sit alone. I own I should be afraid to do so. It may be only my own imagination that I dread, but we are profoundly ignorant of the limit of this power. No, I would not go alone. Equally open to objection is a party of two; for if one collapsed, the other would be left in a disagreeable position. A small 'select' party is best."

"A third member I shall certainly stipulate for," rejoined Tom, "and that is my dog Brush. If anybody in the flesh attempts to play us a trick and Brush pins him, I pity that practical joker. He will devoutly wish himself a ghost; I can answer for that."

Brush was voted of the party *nem. con.*, and we finally decided on three human companions, whom we may as well call Brown, Jones, and Robinson as anything else—again for the reason that these are not their cognomens. We selected them on the ground that they were, as far as we knew, unbiased in their views of these matters. They were not "practical" beefy men, or philosophers who would "give in" to anything but spirit: neither were they in any sense spiritualists, though all of them had looked into the phenomena at least of the modern mystery, and were much in the same state of mental obfuscation as ourselves. We were sure they would accept the invitation, if not otherwise engaged; so we named the following Saturday evening for our experiment. We were to dine together at a city restaurant, and jog down together to pseudo-Tottenham by a train that would land us at our destination about ten o'clock on a Midsummer evening. The ghost walked at the orthodox hour of midnight; that was all we knew.

"So all is settled; there will be five of us. Luck in odd numbers," laughed Tom, as he left me.

"But it won't be odd numbers," I answered; "you forget the dog."

"No, I don't. I count the quadruped as well as the bipeds; but still I say odd numbers, for I reckon on the ghost. Good-night, old fellow."

I regaled myself to such an extent with Mrs. Crowe's *Night Side of Nature* that evening that, when I did at last get to bed, I jumped up at every creak of my furniture, and challenged the ghost, if ghost it was, to "do it again;" to do it three times and speak out, like an orderly ghost at Mrs. Marshall's.

None did declare himself, and in due course I slept the sleep of innocence; though I recalled next morning scattered fragments of a dream in which Brush, still in the flesh, was worrying my late maiden aunt's black cat, who must, according to the ordinary course of events in the metropolis, have been made into pies many years ago. Hard work during the rest of the week drove all ghosts out of my head; so that I was in the most satisfactorily "unspiritual" frame of mind when I adjourned, on the knife-board of a city-bound omnibus to the rendezvous of Saturday.

Punctuality is not one of my many virtues, so that I found the whole party assembled and dinner ordered when I arrived. Brush was present, and seemed to be wondering what remarkable crisis had come to work such a change in the ordinarily even tenor of his life.

"We had just made up our minds that you had funked it," said Tom, "and I took upon myself to order underdone pork and Welsh rabbits for the lot, those being, I believe, the orthodox viands for ghost-hunters."

He who on underdonest pork regales,
Or he who sups upon thy rabbits, Wales,

added one of the trio, quoting from Frank Talfourd's burlesque of "Hamlet," which, written as an academic squib, paved the way for the innumerable Shakespearean travesties produced during the last few years.

"My hand trembles so with fright," said another, "that I have kept the waiters on the jog-trot ever since I have been here;" and he clattered his knife and fork on his plate, after the accustomed manner of summoning the *garçon*.

"Anon, anon, Sir," said No. 3, as the perplexed waiter answered the appeal. "Francis, bring the dinner."

The dinner—*not* underdone pork or the rabbits of Wales—came and went; and in due course we did the latter also, having previously fortified the inner man, on the homeopathic principle *similia similibus*, with a modicum of *spirit*.

Keep the spirits up
By pouring spirits down,

again remarked our self-elected jokemonger.

We had a first-class compartment to ourselves on the railway, and beguiled the time during the brief journey with talk of "quiet, inoffensive ghosts;" selecting, probably, the quiet, inoffensive kind by way of tranquillizing our minds for the possible *rencontre*.

There was, as has been already remarked in passing, this peculiarity about the expected interview—none of us knew *what* it was we were going to see. We had carefully avoided getting any details of the ghost, lest imagination should fool us. In fact, it was next to impossible to gather what had been seen or heard; so that the whole world of imagination was before us "where to choose."

Reaching the house as the shades of evening were falling, we found even these were not able to lend an air of romance to the place. It was the most unromantic, unghostly-looking house possible, being, in fact, nothing more nor less than a perky cockney "villa," of the £35 or £40 a year class, abutting on the main thoroughfare of an equally cockney suburb. It was the sort of residence which a retired cheesemonger would describe as "chaste," and probably select to end his existence in, either after the business of the shop was over for the day, or when his days were drawing to a close altogether, and he felt it necessary to retire into "genteel" life. The ghost must have been in that line, or must certainly have spent his mundane existence within the sound of Bow bells, or he never would have selected such a place to "walk" in.

Chester had the key, and between us we had brought materials for a mild symposium. We did not want to give warning to the aborigines of our nocturnal visit, by purchasing articles on the spot, so we brought down everything—even candles—with us, and we had every reason to believe we entered the house unperceived by any one.

Brush was the first to make an inspection of the basement, and we did the same with the whole mansion, peering into every hole and corner capable of containing the ghost of a deceased mouse. It did not take us long, for the villa was not extensive. There were sundry articles of furniture left behind by the last family who had skedaddled—all the heavier movables, in fact; so that, contrary to our expectation, we had chairs to sit down upon, and a table for our symposium. We had been prepared to make a "movable feast" of it, or to squat upon the stairs. We lighted candles, therefore, in the front parlor, closed the shutters and drew the curtains, so as not to attract attention from outside, and then paused to deliberate on the plan of proceeding.

"Slightly vague, the ghostly gentleman's address," said one the Brown-Jones-and-Robinson trio. "Does he live on the ground floor or in the attics?"

"Or is he a 'jintleman on the first *flure*?'" asked another.

We had no notion; so, in default of clearer directions, agreed to sit where we were, in the front parlor, and, if the ghost did not put in an appearance there, try another *étage* afterward. We were quite prepared to "make a night of it," or any number of nights, for the matter of that.

Brown, Jones, and Robinson, who assumed the humble position of "supers" on the occasion, lighted pipes, and, after duly obtaining permission, devoted themselves to the unspiritual amusement of three-halfpenny loo. Brush coiled himself up on the hearth-rug, having no doubt exercised his imagination so far as to fancy there was a good fire in front of him. We—that is, Tom Chester and myself—as the chief actors on the occasion, devoted ourselves to semi-spiritual conversation, so as to keep ourselves *en rapport* with any ghost who might wish to communicate with us.

We quite agreed that, taking the ordinary run of mankind, and supposing that no sweeping change took place in the process of death—and what right had we to suppose this?—it was natural that the parted spirit of some former cheesemongering tenant might be earthbound to such an extent as to find its happiness in reverting even to such a scene as this.

"I remember a horrible old gourmand once daring to ask the question," I said, "in reference to the future, what could it be to him except in connection with a milch-fillet and ham? Now, supposing that the earth-formed character is the spiritual body, which, when the corporeal frame is 'slipped off,' forms the tabernacle of the immaterial tenant, what fitter *locale* than this cockney 'villa' can we imagine for many a friend you and I know in the flesh, Tom?"

"Whose god is their belly, who mind earthly things," said Tom, quoting from a book which he seldom drew upon in common conversation, but which he and I reverenced a good deal more than many persons who garnish their common talk with it.

"Without wishing that any parted spirit may be condemned to revert to such a place," I added, "I do wish that, if such return be possible to it, either as choice or by way of penance, I may be able to witness it. Lightly as I talk of it, Tom, I do look upon this spiritualistic theory as one of immense importance. If it is exploded, it will, I fear, cause more persons than ever to split on the rock of the supernatural, and to let go everything that draws upon faith. If it is confirmed, what an evidence it will be! Faith reduced to demonstration; 'I know' substituted for 'I believe.' If men reject all other evidence they must 'give in' to this; if they refuse to hear Church or read Bible—"

"Neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead," replied Chester, quite solemnly; and we closed our conversation, which had been carried on *sotto voce*, and therefore did not reach the card-players.

We had purposely left open the doors of both the front and back parlors communicating with the passage or entrance hall, and also the folding-doors between the two rooms, so that we might hear any noises about the house, and also place no material obstacle in the way of the ghost's entrance, if he thought proper to pay us his respects.

Of course the stairs creaked, and the boards in the floor and cupboard doors cracked in the usual way, and, as they did so, drew our eyes ever and anon to the door in expectation of seeing something. There were the inevitable noises, like things tumbling down in the kitchen, and the equally lucid explanation of rats, &c. Some two hours passed away, and still no ghost. Gradually the Saturday-night brawlers in the cockney village grew quiet, and as the church-clock struck twelve, Chester enunciated, in his most sepulchral tone, the words:

"'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards yawn—"

"I wouldn't continue the quotation," I said; "it is suggestive, to say the least."

The trio, tired of their loo, had begun to look insufferably bored; and Brown, or Jones, or Robinson was in the act of making the following practical remark: "Last up-train gone; we're in for the night now," when—how shall I describe what occurred? I am, of course, supplementing my own recollection with our united *ex-post-facto* comparison of experiences. The first thing that struck us all simultaneously was the sensation of an intensely cold draught of air—so we should have termed it under ordinary circumstances—rather let me say, a violent cold wind, which chilled us all to the marrow, making our flesh creep and our teeth chatter. Something did, I know.

Unlike ordinary draughts, however, this came with sufficient force to blow wide the door of the back parlor, which had previously stood half, or perhaps three-quarters open, with a bang. It was a deep house, though narrow, and the back-parlor door was therefore quite out in the darkness; so after a preliminary start, to which none of us need have been ashamed to plead guilty, we sat straining our eyes into the gloom to see what was coming next.

One of the trio very feebly remarked, that the ghost must be the spirit of a departed Esquimaux, and had brought the north wind with him.

It may safely be said, that none of the party was in the least degree frightened up to this point. Tom Chester's remark was to the purpose: "Somebody has quietly opened a door down-stairs, and let in that draught. We'll soon find out. Hi, Brush!"

No need to call Brush. He was wide awake directly the back-parlor door opened; but to our astonishment, instead of rushing *at* the door, he bolted hastily *from* it into the extreme opposite corner of the room where we were sitting, and there sat with his face to the wall howling with terror.

"Why, Brush, old man, what's the matter? At 'em, Brush; pin 'em, good dog!"

But Brush would not stir.

This was not reassuring; for there was nothing mortal, from a tom-cat up to a prize-fighter, Brush was not ready to "tackle." It certainly startled us, for we all knew the old dog's mettle. Even then, however, I do not think anybody was quite thrown off his guard, except possibly the "supers," who had not calculated what might happen so much as we had.

Now occurs my great difficulty as a faithful chronicler of my own and the others' experiences. What followed was instantaneous; but *what* was it? Nobody saw anything; and yet everybody was, at one and the same moment, conscious that *something* passed right through the two rooms from the back to the front, and out of the door of the front room into the passage. The candle on the table was fanned, as by the passage of a person rapidly through the apartment. Tom and myself did not feel the actual contact; but still we *knew* that something passed so close to us as to touch us, had the touch been cognizable by the ordinary senses. Finally, the door of the front room was thrown wide, just as that of the back room had been; after which it closed with a bang, and left us staring at each other in blank and utter amazement. As soon as it had closed, Brush timidly emerged from his corner, buried his nose in between my knees, and, as plainly as he could without articulate words, besought me to get up and go.

Still nobody spoke. By common consent we all rose, took a candle with us right out into the front garden before we extinguished it; turned our heads toward London, and tacitly agreed to walk home. In plain English, we had been scared out, like the rest.

When we got to the village church, we saw that it was not yet 12¼. Our ghost experience had been "brief," if not "delightful." The night in the ghost-chamber properly so-called had been a matter of minutes only.

It was not until we had been toned by a good spurt on the road that we found our tongues. When we did, however, we agreed, one and all, that no imaginable form of horror, no apparition, however hideous, could have so knocked us over as that invisible yet palpable presence of something, that complete evidence of personality unaccompanied by any of those appeals to sense or sight by which, in our present condition, and under ordinary circumstances, such personality is proved. Even Brush, who usually "rampaged" about the roads during anything like a nocturnal ramble, expressed his sympathy by dangling close to our heels. It would have been interesting if he could have found tongue to tell us what was the impression made on his senses by his night in a ghost-chamber.

There was, I remember, a remarkable agreement among us on the subject of not breaking up our party when we reached my lodging, deep in the small hours of Sunday morning. We decided not to go home "till daylight did appear." In plain words, we had all of us been frightened—by *nothing*.

I have not the slightest explanation to offer of this circumstance. I can only say we are none of us anxious to sit again; and Tom Chester has decided *not* to hire the villa for dark séances. It is a pity, perhaps, to spoil a good ghost story by anything like an anti-climax; but the practical man who got the key for us never passes any of us in the street without expressing the tenderest regard for our salubrity, and a fervent hope we will not endanger our health, *or our nerves*, by sitting in a thorough draught.—*Belgravia.*

ANECDOTES OF PAGANINI.—In 1808 he obtained from the Grand Duchess leave to travel. His fame had preceded him. Leghorn, where seven years before he had forfeited his famous Stradiuarius and won a Guarnerius, received him with open arms, although his appearance was marked by an amusing *contretemps*. He came on the stage limping, having run a nail into his heel. At all times odd-looking, he, no doubt, looked all the more peculiar under these circumstances, and there was some tittering among the audience. Just as he began, the candles fell out of his desk—more laughter. He went on playing, the first string broke—more laughter. He played the rest of the concerto through on three strings, but the laughter now changed to vociferous applause at this feat. The beggarly elements seemed of little consequence to this magician. One or more strings—it was all the same to him. Indeed, it is recorded that he seldom paused to mend his strings when they broke, which they not unfrequently did. Whether from abstraction or carelessness he would allow them at times to grow quite ragged on the finger-board, and his constant practice of plucking them, guitar-like, with the left hand, as well as harp-like with the fore-finger of the right hand, helped, no doubt, to wear them out rapidly.

At Ferrara both he and his violin met with a different reception. A singer had failed him, and he had induced a danseuse who had a pretty voice to come to the rescue. Some graceless fellow in the audience hissed her singing, which caused Paganini to take a revenge little suited to the occasion. In his last solo he imitated the cries of various animals, and suddenly advancing to the footlights, caused his violin to bray like an ass, with the exclamation, "This for him who hissed!" Instead of laughter, the pit rose in fury, and would have soon made short work of him and his violin, had he not escaped by a back door. It appears that the country folk round Ferrara called the town's people, whom they hated, "asses," and were in the habit of singing out "hee-haw!" whenever they had to allude to them; hence the angry reception of Paganini's musical repartee.—*Good Words.*

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES IN RUSSIA.—The family whose house is selected for the Christmas festivities must be rich and hospitably inclined. Long before the eve of St. Wassili, the mistress of the house thus selected begins a round of visits to all the friends and relations of the family, inviting young and old, mentioning each person by name, and repeating to each the complimentary speeches handed down from generation to generation. On the following day the same round is made by the nurse of the family, (babka pozywatka,) whose mission is to repeat the invitation to the young girls. The entry of the nurse in her ambassadorial character into every house is greeted with loud and joyful acclamations, and she is received with many marks of respect. While she is delivering her messages, she mentions each person severally invited, and adds the name of their place of residence; and now the mistress of the house gets in readiness for her a cup of wine, and prepares to wheedle out of her the names of the other guests invited, those of the persons who have been rejected, and lastly, but most important of all, the names of the young men and young women "elected" for each other. This last question refers to the most interesting of all the customs connected with the Christmas festivities. There is an ancient rule which determines that the mistress of the house where the festivities are celebrated shall choose for each young lady a male companion called the "elected." His privileges in his intercourse with the maiden are greater than those of other young men, for which he compensates by devoting himself exclusively to her entertainment. The couple thus joined are called suzennyja, and the lady of the house is expected to show much discretion in her selections; because whatever she decrees in these matters must be unconditionally submitted to by fathers and mothers, as well as by the parties themselves.

The first evening in the house of entertainment is devoted to the reception of the "fair maidens." When darkness sets in crowds of peasants are seen assembled outside the houses in which the great entertainments are to take place, watching for a sight of the invited guests, and pass their judgment on the various retinues, and mark how each are received. Long trains of sledges conduct the maidens to the house of their hospitable host. In the first sledge sit the maiden, her mother, and at the feet of the former her favorite companion, generally a poor girl of inferior rank. In the second sledge are the tire-women, with the jewel caskets, the various sweetmeats and cakes with which the fair maidens are always provided, and presents for the domestics of the house which they are about to visit. After these follow friends and relatives and domestics; the more numerous the better, for according to the length of the train is the honor and glory that redound to the house at which it stops. Each procession as it approaches is headed by the babka pozywatka, an inviter-in-chief of the family.

On arriving, the guests do not immediately descend from their sledges, but await, amid cracking of whips, the jingling of the sledge bells, and the noise and clamor of hundreds of spectators gathered in the street, the host and hostess, who, on hearing the signal, descend to the gate of the court-yard to receive them. The first greeting consists in many ceremonies, bows and salutations, performed in silence, which is not broken until the parties have entered the court-yard together. The guests are then introduced into the house, and having prayed before the images of the saints, exchange greetings with their neighbors and others who are present, and after other polite ceremonies have been gone through, the new-comers are persuaded to take seats.

The young ladies thus brought together, though they may never have seen each other before, at once become intimate, and address each other by the name "pedruzenka," (dear playfellow;) while by the master and mistress of the house and all the domestics they are called "krasnyja diewnschki," (fair maidens.) They spend the first evening in planning games for the morrow, and in citing and guessing the popular riddles which abound in Russia, and which form one of the favorite pastimes of the people. When the hour for going to rest arrives, they are conducted to a large room in which feather-beds are spread upon the floor, and in these "the playfellows" repose during the night, it being a rule that they are not to be separated so long as the festival lasts.

Next morning the whole town or village is early in movement, and the gossips are abroad to give and receive information as to the events of the preceding evening. In the festive houses, on the other hand, there is much bustle and turmoil. The nurses rise with the dawn of day to prepare the morning draught for the "fair maidens," consisting of a mixture of wine, beer, honey, and spices; while the rest of the domestics apply so freely to the new wine, which on these occasions is dealt out to them in a liberal manner, that they are quite unequal to perform the numerous tasks the busy housewife intrusts to them. The "fair maidens" alone rest undisturbed until the bell tolls for church. At this signal the mistress of the house, who must not venture to awaken them earlier, presents herself on the threshold of their door, and cries out: "Hollo, holloa! fair maidens! it is time to rise. Your elected are up long ago. They have already beaten the dust out of their coats, have looked about them in two markets, have sold three swine, have chased about in the steppes, and have everywhere inquired for their elected. Up, up! and now say what have been your dreams, and who appeared to you in your sleep?"

The answers to these questions are listened to with profound attention, for the dreams of the "fair maidens" during the Christmas festival are considered of grave import, and are repeated in every house in the village, and the babuschka, or interpreter of dreams, is called in by the hostess to give a clear interpretation of that which has passed through the young ladies' minds during sleep. Breakfast is now served, after which there is an attempt to amuse by games and sports, but these generally languish, for the time is drawing near when the "elected" are to appear, and the choice which has been made for them is of course not matter of indifference. At the appointed hour the doors are thrown open, and a numerous procession enters, and the several persons are presented to the maidens by the host and hostess as the companions they have selected for them, and to be the leader of their games.

At night-fall of the second day, the rest of the invited guests begin to arrive. The host takes up his stand in the gateway to receive them, the hostess awaits them on the doorstep, and the maidens meet them in the hall. After many greetings and salutations the guests are at length seated in the great room, not however without much attention being bestowed as to the place assigned to each. Those whom the host and hostess are desirous of honoring are placed at the top of the room. Rich old bachelors are generally seated on the right, and next to them the elder ladies of secondary importance. If there be any fat, fair and rosy lady in the company, she is pretty sure to be selected the queen of the evening, and is led with much ceremony to the seat of honor. The young married women are placed on the left and observe a rigid silence. The more staid their deportment, the more they are admired; and mother and mother-in-law, husband and brother, glory in the propriety of their conduct. The suzennyja, on the contrary, are grouped in the corners of the rooms and are engaged in merry converse, which however is carried on in an undertone, as all boisterous mirth would be a breach of decorum, and contrary to the respect due to the elder persons present. The latter, on their part, are bound not to interfere with the amusements of the young ones or to interrupt their conversations.

The quantity and variety of refreshments provided upon these occasions is almost incredible. Before the arrival of the guests a large table is placed in the middle of the room and covered with a profusion of delicacies of home growth and manufacture, as well as foreign, all served up in tin dishes and plates, and flanked with flasks without number of the various home-made liquors which are so much in favor with the Russians. As soon as the guests enter, they are pressed to partake of the good things prepared for them.—*Belgravia.*

THE BIRTH OF CHEMISTRY.—When ancient learning had almost died out, and Europe was, intellectually, in a state of complete darkness, the Arabians were the most cultivated people in the world. It is to Arabia that we must look for the origin of several sciences which we are wont to attribute to other nations. The Arabians instituted universities, observatories, public libraries, and museums; they collected together all the remains of ancient learning, and through their medium the greater number of Greek and Latin authors which were read during the Middle Ages were known to Europe.

In the eighth century the Arabs had full possession of Spain, and at a somewhat later date this country possessed the most famous universities in Europe. The Arabs, in propagating their new religion, propagated also the remains of ancient culture, which had already been introduced into Persia and Syria by the Nestorians, who had founded a school of great reputation at Odessa. Again, when Justinian closed the schools of Athens and Alexandria, many of the Professors fled to Persia and Arabia, and formed new centres of learning. The works of many authors, including Aristotle, Dioscorides, and Pliny, were soon translated into Arabic and Persian, and became widely diffused. "Ce fut," remarks M. Figuier, "ainsi que de l'Inde jusqu'à l'Espagne, des rivages du Tigre jusqu'à ceux du Guadalquivir, les livres de science se propagèrent parmi des peuples qui avait déjà une littérature, une philosophie religieuse, et qui n'étaient point dépourvus d'imagination."

In the eighth century the University of Bagdad was founded by the Caliph Al-Mansor, and in the following century it attained a pre-eminent position. A large medical school was connected with it, also hospitals and laboratories. The Caliph Al-Mamoum erected an observatory in Bagdad, and an attempt was made to measure the arc of the meridian. It is said that at one time the University of Bagdad possessed more than six thousand students. In it the sciences found a home, and every scrap of ancient learning was eagerly collected and often extended. When the Arabic empire was broken up by internal dissensions into a number of small States, the University of Bagdad, losing the powerful patronage of the Caliphs, fell into decay, and soon ceased to be known. A somewhat celebrated school arose in Cairo in the tenth century, but we possess but few particulars concerning it.

We soon hear of Spain as a focus of learning. In the tenth century this was the most flourishing country in Europe, both intellectually and otherwise. The University of Cordova possessed great celebrity, and students flocked to it from all parts of the world. It contained a library of between 200,000 and 300,000 volumes, an unusually large collection of books prior to the invention of printing. The Arabians were great mathematicians and astronomers. Lalande places Mohammed-ben-Giaber (better known as Albategnius) among the twenty greatest astronomers who have ever lived. Again, Alhazen wrote a treatise on optics in the eleventh century, and there were many treatises on botany and medicine. The Arabs made but little advance in anatomy however, because they were forbidden by the Koran to mutilate the human body.

After the above remarks it is almost needless to say that we must look to Arabia for the earliest treatises on alchemy and chemistry. Indeed, the Arabians cultivated the latter science with success, and the first work on the subject with which we are acquainted was written by Yeber-Abou-Moussah-Djafer-al-Sofi, whom we call Geber, an Arab of the eighth century.—*Nature.*

A NEW THEORY OF METEORS.—Since the November meteors were once very near to Uranus, for so much is certainly known, while nevertheless it is very difficult to believe that he captured them (acting as officer for the sun) in the condition of a very compact cloud or flight, no resource seems open to us but to believe that he expelled them from his own orb by some mighty eruptive action. And if we accept this view in the case of the November meteors, we must adopt a similar interpretation of the origin of meteor systems generally. The new theory is then simply this, that the streams or systems which produce displays of shooting-stars, as well as the comets with which such streams are associated, were at some distant epoch expelled from the interior of one or other of the major planets which revolve outside the zone of asteroids. This theory sounds very startling at a first hearing. Yet let it be remembered that, (1) we have been almost forced to believe that meteoric masses have been expelled from our sun or his fellow suns; (2) it is almost certain that the major planets were once in the condition of suns (even if they are not at the present time the scene of processes resembling solar action); and (3) if a large sun can expel matter from his globe with the enormous velocity necessary to carry such matter forever away from him, it is more than conceivable that smaller suns should be competent to expel matter from their substance with the much smaller velocity necessary to free such matter from the attraction of the parent planet. It might also be added, that since we explain the downfall of heavy masses as due to solar eruptive energies, it appears reasonable to infer that the "lighter metal" of the shooting-stars is due to the eruptive energies of minor suns. And it would appear to confirm this opinion that so far as observations have hitherto extended, all the meteoric streams which really belong to the solar system (and thus come under the above reasoning) produce displays of shooting-stars only, not casting down upon the earth any aërolitic masses, while all the comets which are of comparatively short period are in like manner of secondary importance as respects their dimensions. Nevertheless, it is obviously desirable that a theory so surprising should be supported by independent evidence. It is, indeed, always a strong point in favor of a theory that it is one to which we appear to be driven by the failure of others which had suggested themselves. But it is characteristic of a true theory that it not only meets the particular difficulties which have driven the reasoner toward it, but supplies an explanation of other circumstances which had not hitherto been interpreted. All that is necessary to secure such a result, is (ordinarily) to examine the new theory with care and attention, noting in particular the consequences which would follow if the theory were true. Let us see what follows from the adoption of such a course in the present instance. Let us begin by supposing that at some far distant epoch, the four giant planets were all in the position of minor suns, erupting from time to time, and with great energy, masses of vaporous and molten matter, much (in their degree) as the sun is now understood to do. Then, whenever such masses were flung forth with sufficient force to overcome the attraction of the parent planet, they would forthwith revolve on an orbit round the sun. Now, those that the planet shot out in the same direction that itself was traveling in, would travel faster than planet and follow a wider orbit. We should never see any traces of such masses, for they would always lie far beyond our range of view. It is reasonable to conclude that we should have the best chance of detecting those which were shot backwards so as to have their velocity as greatly reduced as possible. But without for the moment insisting on this, it is evident that for the ejected matter ever to come into our neighborhood, it must have its perihelion (or place of nearest approach to the sun) somewhere near the earth's path, and its aphelion somewhere near the path of its parent planet. Only a small proportion of the ejections would be such as to produce this particular result; but every one of the comets or meteor streams known to us should exhibit the peculiarity in question. Now, it is the fact that all the comets which, like Biela's and the comet belonging to the Leonides, have short periods, have their aphelia lying close to the orbits of one or the other of the four giant planets. The peculiarity is not now noticed for the first time. It is so marked in the case of the comets dependent on the orbit of Jupiter, that they have been called Jupiter's comet family. In the case of Neptune, again, there is a less numerous group of the kind, so well marked, that in the plan of their orbits given in Mr. Dunkin's supplement to Lardner's *Handbook of Astronomy*, the paths appear as though they had been purposely set in symmetrical adjustment with respect to Neptune's orbit. Again, we may assume that Jupiter, who exceeds in mass the united mass of Neptune, Uranus, and Saturn, would vomit forth by far the greater number of these mixed masses of vaporized and molten matter. It is found, accordingly, that more than two-thirds of the comets which circle in closed orbits around the sun belong to the Jovian family of comets, the remaining third being distributed among the other three giant planets.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

MADAME DE RAMBOUILLET.—Catherine de Vivonne, for that was her maiden name, was the daughter of the Marquis de Pisani and of Giulia Savelli, a Roman lady, also of illustrious descent; and it was in the Eternal City that Catherine drew her first breath and received her early education. She lost her distinguished father while yet a child, but was left by him under the guardianship of De Thou and Cardinal de Gondy, as well as her mother. She was married at the early age of twelve to the Marquis de Rambouillet, who, though twice the age of his wife, was only twenty-four.

At twenty, Catherine's character was unusually matured; for it was at that youthful period, that, shocked at the profligacy of the court, and of the growing licentiousness of the tone of society, she determined to abandon the position to which her birth and rank entitled her, and to form a court regulated by laws of her own framing, and aspiring to objects worthy the pursuit of rational beings. In order to discountenance the deteriorating tendencies of public taste, she bethought herself of giving a new impulse to the cultivation of letters, and at the same time of checking the downward course of national morality by calling attention to the depraved tastes of the times, and endeavoring to improve the equivocal style and incorrect orthography of contemporary writers. It was with this view she instituted a system of literary réunions, at which disputed questions might be submitted by each member to the others, and offenses, whether against taste or grammar, might pass under discussion. Authors were invited to bring their works about to be published, and read them before this literary tribunal; but so exclusive was the privilege of admission to the *Salon Bleu*, that it was accessible to none but authors of the highest literary merit, and amateurs of the most unexceptionable character. The very fact of being a member of this choice society was therefore a guarantee for the loftiest social and moral attributes; and never was a presentation at the court of a monarch sought after with greater eagerness than an introduction to the self-constituted sovereign of this modern Parnassus. The wit and poet Gombauld, who had sparkled in the palaces of kings, has told posterity the value he set on the privilege of possessing the entrée to this refined resort not merely of rank and wealth, but of genius, learning, and virtue.

Bayle declares that the Hotel de Rambouillet was a "veritable palace of honor; gallantry there was," he says, "but honorable gallantry, and none but well-conducted people were tolerated there."

Such were the *beau-esprits* and *précieuses* who composed the réunions of the *Salon Bleu*, and such its purpose; as for its arrangements, the couch of the presiding divinity, who always received her guests reclining, occupied the alcove, and behind it was the *ruelle*, to which only the most intimate of intimates were admitted. There was no chimney-place in this *salon;* owing to a physical idiosyncrasy, the Marquise was unable to endure the heat of a fire, which immediately brought the blood to her face and head, so that she was compelled to confine herself to the most temperate atmosphere even in the coldest season.

Among the social frivolities of this period was a prevailing mania for distorting the language, by anagrams, *jeux de mots*, more particularly the transposition of the letters following proper names, or substituting nicknames of a classical form, bearing some supposed resemblance or analogy to the baptismal name. Many of the frequenters of the *Salon Blue* thus assumed *noms de plume*, and such a name had to be found for the fair President herself. Bayle tells us that Malherbe and Racan passed an entire *après dinée* in turning about the name of "Catherine" for this purpose, and that, after forming a variety of words out of the letters, they at last fixed on "Arthénicé," which, accordingly, became Madame de Rambouillet's literary nomenclature.—*The Peoples Magazine.*

CONCERNING NOSES.—It will be found that the most extraordinary men of every age have been distinguished by having extraordinary noses. Beginning with the ancients, Scipio Nasica derived his name from the prominent share of this feature possessed by him; so did Ovid, surnamed Naso, on which account Pope represents his flatterers persuading him that he had "a nose like Ovid's;" Cicero's nose was distinguished by a vetch, (*cicer;*) Sylla's by a profusion of pimples. This latter made a great figure in those days, and the Athenians, while he was besieging them, cut a number of jokes on it. They compared it to "a mulberry dredged over with meal," as we read in Plutarch's *Life of Sylla*. This joke, as many other jocose things often do, cost the inventors of it very dearly when the revengeful dictator put his nose within their city gates. The nose of Cromwell was well calculated to vie with that of his Roman prototype, if we may credit Cleveland, Birkenhead, and other contemporary writers. "Cromwell's face," says Birkenhead, "wears a natural tiffany, and his chin may furnish a rusty coat of mail. His nose is a comet in grain. Certainly it is no human feature, but the emblem of a mandrake. And yet this basilisk would king it." Napoleon I. was wont to say, "Give me a man with plenty of nose—long nose, long head." His best generals were, as a rule, remarkably well provided in this particular. His own was exquisitely chiseled, sculpturesque in mold, form, and expression; though strangely enough, not one of his brothers had a nose worth looking at. But the most prominent nose in Europe was Arthur, Duke of Wellington's. And the Iron Duke's captains, Anglesey, Picton, Combermere, and Hardinge, were men all noteworthy in this respect also. Sir Charles Napier, the Conqueror of Scinde, was similarly favored. His nose was "like the beak of an eagle, it was curved and keen as the blade of a scythe." In a celebrated debate in the House of Commons, Sheridan compared Pitt's nose to the steeple of Strasbourg; Pitt retorted by likening that of Sheridan to "a fiery meteor." Sherry's feature, "on the coloring of which thousands of pounds of his creditors' money had been spent, still gleams like a fiery comet from the caricatures of Gillray." The late Lord Kelly had such another nose, and he had a very red face altogether. "Pray, my lord," said Foote to him, "come and look over my garden wall—my cucumbers are very backward." Lord Brougham's nose, lithe, flexible, mobile, now wagging with infinite humor, now heaving with terrific wrath, has been the theme of 10,000 pens. By the way, Señor Orense, the veteran leader of the Republican Party in Spain, is said to be about a duplicate of the late Lord Brougham, the similarity of face even to the unmistakable nose being wonderful. Mrs. Siddons' was another remarkable nose, and it gave great trouble to Sir Joshua Reynolds. The prince of portrait-painters was completely baffled by it. For a whole week he had been at the feature, and could not get the hang of it by hook or crook. The witchery of the tragedy queen's great, merry, yet serious eyes; the ripeness, tinctured with tenderness, and touched with a *soupçon* of scorn, of the small mouth; the gloom of the eyebrows, the dimple in the chin, the inimitable curve of the graceful neck, the curly head, surmounted by the cavalier hat, the lazy gracefulness of attitude—all were there, true to the original; but then the nose! Booth, the well-known actor, had a broken nose. A lady once remarked to him, "I like your acting, Mr. Booth; but, to be frank with you, I can't get over your nose." "No wonder, madam," replied he, "the bridge is gone."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

LEVER AND MARRYAT.—Both Lever and Marryat were not, so to speak, brought up to literature. In their infancy they were not fed upon printer's ink instead of pap; nor were they tucked up, as many writers undoubtedly have been, in proof-sheets. Both had passed through the very best of all public apprenticeships to the novelist's art—the apprenticeship of an active, a varied, a laborious career. Both, like Mr. Anthony Trollope, in the present day, had outgrown the heyday of youth, when they turned their hands to authorship. Marryat was thirty-seven when, in 1829, he published *The Naval Officer*. Lever was thirty-three when, ten years later, he delighted the world with *The Confessions of Harry Lorrequer*. In the course of a literary life of three decades, Lever wrote at the rate of a novel a year. In the course of a literary life of less than two decades, Marryat contrived to produce not fewer than thirty distinct works. The superabundant activity even of the two men is equally remarkable. As Lever always had other occupations besides those of the pen to claim his attention and time, so too had Marryat. In the ordinary course of things, they existed for Lever; Marryat created them for himself. Lever was consul at Florence, at Spezzia, at Trieste—not very arduous posts, it is true, but still posts to which official duties and responsibilities attached: Marryat betook himself at Langham to scientific farming, and rising every morning at 5 to look after his stock with a zeal that would have done credit to one who had no thought in life but the improvement of land and the breeding of cattle. Neither Marryat nor Lever could have succeeded in getting through a tithe of the literary labors which they actually accomplished, unless they had been methodic workers. The method which with Lever was in great degree the outcome of his official experience, may in the case of Marryat be attributed to his naval training. The two men were thus, both of them, strengthened and prepared for literature by the regular routine of professional existence. At this point we are reminded of an important distinction between the novelist of the land and the novelist of the sea. Marryat reflected his own personal experience; Lever, save in his later novels, did not. Thus every fiction which flowed from the pen of the author of *The King's Own* is distinctly, in a greater or less degree, autobiographical. We will not say that out of Marryat's novels could have been concocted a life of the writer almost as complete as that which his daughter has given us, but there is no incident or episode in Marryat's career of a naval officer narrated in these memoirs which will come with much of novelty to the student of his novels. It is as if the reader of some history had been referred to the original sources, documents, and authorities whence that history had been derived. So in the Lord Cochrane of the memoir we immediately recognize the Capt. M—— of *The King's Own*, the Capt. Savage of *Peter Simple*, the Capt. Maclean of *Jacob Faithful*; we see that the ship life in *Peter Simple* was that of Marryat himself on board the *Imperieuse*, and that the real scene of the mythical *Midshipman Easy* was the deck of the *Imperieuse*. Again, we now hear that Marryat first visited the Barbadoes in the sloop *L'Espiègle*, and that he burst a blood-vessel in dancing at a ball in that island. Here we immediately recognize the dignity ball, and the side-splitting fun which attended it, of *Peter Simple*. Once more: before the Rosario was paid off, Marryat made several cruises with her against smugglers in the Channel; what else has he done than give permanent color and shape to these experiences in the smuggling passages of *The King's Own?* Such instances as these might be multiplied indefinitely in the case of Marryat: there are scarcely any of the kind forthcoming in the case of Lever, with the exception of a few touches of realism which approach to personality; in the earliest and best known of his novels there are none whatever. It may be said that the imagination of the author of *Charles O'Malley*, *Harry Lorrequer*, and *Jack Hinton* is better than the experience of a score of other writers; and so, no doubt, it is. Only, the fact remains that there cannot attach to the romances of Lever that twofold value—first, as genuine works of novelistic art; secondly, as contributions to the social history of the times and classes with which he was concerned—that there does to the romances of Marryat. For Lever was the novelist of war, and he himself had "never set a squadron in the field;" of the army, and his knowledge of military affairs was exclusively that which an acute observer might collect from a regular course of mess dinners, after a preliminary initiation into the mysteries of garrison life; of dashing light-cavalry officers; of their inexhaustibly comic servants; of terrific charges in which he had never taken a part; of the crash and onset of hostile armies which he had himself never beheld. Let it not be supposed that we are for a moment disposed to underrate Lever's work—the joy of our own youth, as we hope it will be also the delight of our posterity. But we are comparing and differentiating the two men, and in such a task we should be guilty of a grievous critical sin if we were to omit what appears to us their prime distinction. As the word-painter of great battles, the impact and the recoil of opposing forces, the fierceness of the war tug, the dispersion of the combatants, the rally, the final triumph of the victors in the game of bloodshed—in the sketching of all these, Lever is unequaled. But the splendid pictures which he gives us are struck out at a white heat of imagination, and with no other aid than that of his own self-evolving consciousness. With Marryat, again, every feat of fortitude or skill that his heroes accomplish has had its prototype in his own experiences; and it will be found that the novels of Marryat approach to or recede from the standard of the highest excellence according as they do or do not reflect the vicissitudes of his own nautical career.—*London Society.*

THE PROTESTANT SYNOD OF FRANCE.—The position of the French Protestant Synod was extremely peculiar. It met as the lineal continuator of an ancient body; and yet, in substance, the work it was summoned to perform was nothing short of the construction of a church. Its presence in the Temple du St. Esprit proclaimed a history which had come down to the very hour of its meeting; it was the descendant of ancient synods; it was the child of fathers who had formed a mighty religious organization that had shaken the power of Catholicism in France to its foundations. It had been convened under rules framed in bygone days, and in the name of the Huguenot Church of France; and yet the grand issue it was called upon to solve was whether Protestantism should have a church in France, and what that church should be. The Protestantism of the Huguenots had exhibited a vitality which had been proof against the fiercest assaults of the strongest and most powerful of foes. Neither the treachery of Catherine de Medici, nor the warriors of the League, nor the betrayal of Henry of Navarre, nor the *dragonnades* of the great King, had been able to subdue it. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove many of its members to foreign shores; but a seed was left which no persecution could extirpate. It was forbidden to meet in public assembly by the decrees of Louis XIV.; but its hold on the hearts of its children was indestructible. Nevertheless, it had not passed unscathed through the struggle. Disorganization, almost amounting to anarchy, had weakened its action both on its members and its country. A more insidious and formidable enemy had worked havoc among its ranks. The low tone of religious feeling which had marked the nation in the eighteenth century had invaded the minds of its teachers. Religious fervor had decayed, and doctrine had been sublimed away into conceptions in which the traces of Christian thoughts had been almost too faint to be discerned. Rationalism had penetrated into many of its most important centres; Christian aspiration had grown feeble; the authority of the foundation on which it had erected, the word of Holy Scripture, had waxed weak; and the very name of a creed had become distasteful. But the reviving warmth of Christian piety in the nineteenth century gradually penetrated the coldness

of [illegible] strength and fervor in many localities. Pastors distinguished by religious zeal and intellectual gifts were beside chilled with indifference to earnestness and religious life. The sympathy of foreign brethren cheered their courage; and the instinctive desire of all Christians to be united to each other in a living association was awakened in the hearts of many with such force as to impel them to seek of the Government of M. Thiers that liberty of Church government of which they had been so long deprived. No Protestant Synod had been seen in France for more than 200 years. Like the Convocation of the Church of England, the French Synod had been subjected to silence by the power of the State. But that silence produced very different effects in France and in England. The Church of England possessed, outside of convocation, legislative and administrative machinery capable of maintaining the associated life of a Christian church; without a synod, the French Protestants had nothing but local and individual organizations. Foremost among those who saw the disastrous results of such a chaos, and felt keenly the desire for the recovery of church union, was M. Guizot, a man who, during a long and illustrious career, had always been distinguished by the most profound and sincere interest in religious matters. Since the fall of the Empire, the passion for religious liberty, for the most unshackled freedom to practice any religion which a man might choose, had become intense in France; and why should not the Republic restore rights of religious liberty which a bigoted and persecuting despotism had taken away? Under the influence, it is presumed, of M. Guizot, M. Thiers sanctioned by a public decree the reassembling of the Protestant Synod. Its members—lay and clerical—were elected by the consistories in conformity with the old regulations; and the Synod held its first meeting on the 6th of June of last year.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

PAGANINI.—About the age of thirty, at which time, as we shall presently narrate, Paganini became free never again to be bound by any official appointment—the great violinist had exhausted all the possible resources of his instrument. From this time Paganini, incredible as it may appear, seldom, if ever, played except at concerts and rehearsals, and not always even at rehearsals. Mr. Harris, who for twelve months acted as his secretary, and seldom left him, never saw him take his violin from its case. At the hotels where he stopped the sound of his instrument was never heard. He used to say that he had worked enough, and had earned his right to repose; yet, without an effort, he continued to overcome the superhuman difficulties which he himself had created with the same unerring facility, and ever watched by the eager and envious eyes of critics and rivals. In vain! No false intonation, no note out of tone, no failure was ever perceptible. The *Times* critic, reviewing him in London some years before his death, says his octaves were so true, that they sounded like one note, and the most enormous intervals with triple notes, harmonics and guitar effects seem to have been invariably taken with the same precision. In the words of a critical judge, M. Fetis, "his hand was a geometrical compass, which divided the finger-board with mathematical precision." There is an amusing story told of an Englishman who followed him from place to place, to hear him play in private, in the hope of discovering his "secret." At last, after many vain attempts, he managed to get lodged in the next room to the great artist. Looking through the keyhole, he beheld him seated on a sofa about to take his violin from its case—at last! He raises it to his chin—but the bow?—is left in the case. The left hand merely measures with its enormous wiry fingers a few mechanical intervals, and the instrument is replaced in silence—not even then was a note to be heard!

Yet every detail of rehearsal was an anxiety to him. Although he gave a prodigious number of concerts, he was always unusually restless and abstracted on the morning of the day on which he had to perform. He would be idle for hours on his sofa, or, at least, he seemed to be idle—perhaps the works were then being wound up before going to rehearsal—he would then before starting take up his violin, examine it carefully, especially the screws, and, having satisfied himself, replace it in its shabby-worn case without striking a note. Then he would sort and arrange the orchestral parts of his solos, and go off to rehearsal. He was very unpunctual, and on one occasion kept the whole band waiting for an hour, and was at last found sheltering from the rain under a colonnade, rather than take a cab. This was in London. At the rehearsal there was always the most intense eagerness on the part of the band to see him play, and when he came to one of his prodigious cadenzas, the musicians would rise in their seats, and lean forward to watch every movement, and follow every sound. Paganini would then just play a few common-place notes, stop suddenly, and turning round to the band, wave his bow, with a malicious smile, and say, "Et cætera, Messieurs!" If anything went wrong he got into a paroxysm of fury; but when things went well he freely showed his satisfaction, and often exclaimed, "Bravissimo, sieti tutti virtuosi!" He could be very courteous in his manner, and was not personally unpopular with his fellow-musicians, who stood greatly in awe of him. No one ever saw the principal parts of his solos, as he played by heart, for fear of the music being copied. The rehearsal over, he carried even the orchestral parts away with him. He would then go straight home, take a light meal, throw himself on his bed, and sleep profoundly until his carriage arrived to take him to the concert. His toilet was very simple, and took hardly any time; his coat was buttoned tightly over his chest, and marked the more conspicuously the impossible angles of his figure; his trousers hung loose for trousers of the period; his cravat was tight about his neck. He sweated so profusely over his solos that he always carried a clean shirt in his violin trunk, and changed his linen once at least during the concert. At concert-time he usually seemed in excellent spirits. His first question on arriving was always, "Is there a large audience?" If the room was full he would say, "Excellent people! good, good!" If by any chance the boxes were empty he would say, "Some of the effect will be lost." He kept his audience waiting a long time, and he would sometimes say, "I have played better," or "I have played worse," and occasionally his first solo would be more effective than his last. After once or twice trying the music of Kreutzer and Rode in public, he decided never to play any but his own, and said to his secretary, Mr. Harris, "I have my own peculiar style; in accordance with this I regulate my compositions. I had much rather write a piece in which I can trust myself entirely to my own musical impressions." "His art," observes M. Fetis, "was an art born with him, the secret of which he has carried to the grave."—*Good Words.*

RUSSIAN COSTUMES.—All the guests at the Christmas festival are dressed in their holiday clothes, but the caprices of fashion are banished from their garments as much as from their social pleasures. The costume of the old-fashioned Russians is not more distinguished for its richness than for its antiquity. In the provincial districts the son dresses as his father and as his father's father did before him; and even female taste and vanity venture not to introduce an innovation in the costume which ages have consecrated. A large beaver cap, a pelisse of sable or fox skin, a richly-embroidered kaftan buttoned up the front with silver buttons and a girdle of rich Persian silk, or of a red kind of woollen stuff called kummatsch, is the uniform of each wealthy male guest. The married women wear the kokoschnik, a kind of head-dress made of scarlet silk, embroidered with colored silks or pearls and trimmed with lace, from which is suspended a white fatu, or short veil. Their dress, called saraphan, resembles in shape a clergyman's gown, and is made of rich gold or silver brocade, buttoned up the front with a single row of buttons; the sleeves, which are very long and wide, are of white muslin, and a stiff muslin ruff encircles the throat. A woolen cloak trimmed with sables, richly-embroidered mittens, and delicate slippers with high heels, complete the costume. Their trinkets consist of gold chains, necklaces, and bracelets of pearls and precious stones, and earrings of the same. These last-mentioned objects form the most important items in the dower of the rich maidens, and the greater their antiquity, the oftener they have descended from mother to daughter in the same family, the higher they are valued. The "fair maidens" wear the saraphan and the ruff like the married women, but the rich tresses of their own hair, wound round with a rose-colored ribbon, constitute the only head-dress allowed to them.—*Belgravia.*

THE FESTIVAL OF JUGGERNAUT.—For weeks before the Car Festival, pilgrims come trooping into Puri by thousands every day. The whole district is in a ferment. By the time the great car has risen to the orthodox height of forty-five feet, the temple cooks make their calculations for feeding ninety thousand mouths. The vast edifice is supported on sixteen wheels of seven feet diameter, and is thirty-five feet square. The brother and sister of Jagannâth have separate cars, a few feet smaller. When the sacred images are at length brought forth and placed upon their chariots, thousands fall on their knees, and bow their foreheads in the dust. The vast multitude shouts with one throat, and, surging backward and forward, drags the wheeled edifices down the broad street towards the country-house of Lord Jagannâth. Music strikes up before and behind, drums beat, cymbals clash, the priests harangue from the cars, or shout a sort of medley, enlivened with broad allusions and coarse gestures, which are received with roars of laughter by the crowd. And so the dense mass struggles forward by convulsive jerks, tugging, sweating, shouting, jumping, singing, praying, and swearing. The distance from the temple to the country-house is less than a mile, but the wheels sink deep into the sand, and the journey takes several days. After hours of severe toil and wild excitement in the July tropical sun, a reaction necessarily follows. The zeal of the pilgrims flags before the garden-house is reached; and the cars, deserted by the devotees, are dragged along by the professional pullers with deep-drawn grunts and groans. These men, four thousand two hundred in number, are peasants from the neighboring fiscal divisions, who generally manage to live at free quarters in Puri during the festival. Once arrived at the country-house, the enthusiasm subsides. The pilgrims drop exhausted upon the burning sand of the sacred street, or block up the lanes with their prostrate bodies. When they have slept off their excitement, they rise refreshed, and ready for another of the strong religious stimulants of the season. Lord Jagannâth is left to get back to his temple as best he can: and, but for the professional car-pullers, would infallibly stick at his country-house. In a closely-packed throng of a hundred thousand men and women, many of them unaccustomed to exposure or hard labor, and all of them tugging and straining to the uttermost, under a blazing tropical sun, deaths must occasionally occur. There have doubtless been instances of pilgrims throwing themselves under the wheels in a frenzy of religious excitement. But such instances were always rare, and are now unknown. At one time, several unhappy people were killed or injured every year, but they were almost invariably cases of accidental trampling. The few suicides that did occur were for the most part cases of diseased, miserable objects, who took this means to put themselves out of pain. The official returns now place this beyond doubt. Indeed, nothing could be more opposed to the spirit of Vishnu-worship than self-immolation. Accidental death within the temple renders the whole place unclean. The ritual suddenly stops, and the polluted offerings are hurried away from the sight of the offended god. Chaitanya, the apostle of Jagannâth, preached that the destruction of the least of God's creatures was a sin against the Creator. Self-immolation he would have regarded with horror. The copious religious literature of his sect frequently describes the Car Festival, but makes no mention of self-sacrifice, nor does it contain any passage that could be twisted into a sanction for it.—*From Orissa, by W. W. Hunter.*

THE ISSUES BEFORE THE PROTESTANT SYNOD OF FRANCE.—There were, as we have seen, two issues before the assembly. The first, whether men who held such diverse opinions about the preaching of the Christian religion could be comprehended in one single society, was easily disposed of. The liberals contended virtually for anarchy, for a form of association without reality—for the impossible. But the second issue soon superseded the first. A Church was an association of Christians; who must be regarded as not Christians, and thereby altogether out of the pale of the inquiry whether they could be included in a Christian Church? The Synod affirmed the supernatural character of the Christian revelation; they excluded pure Deists—that is, men who acknowledged no higher source of religious truth than the conclusions reached by the highest reason under its most moral, and, if the word be desired, most spiritual aspect. In pronouncing such a decision, the Synod could only affirm the proposition, they could not prove it. That was a function which was not imposed upon them, and which they could not have discharged. Their task was entirely practical. Shall Deists, who may deny every alleged Christian fact, reject every asserted miracle, and by interpretation eliminate from Christianity every element which was different in kind from those found in philosophical schools, be accepted as fellow-members of the French Protestant Church? They determined this question in the negative. But there remains the still larger one for us, was the Synod right in reason when they affirmed the supernatural character of Christianity, as constituting its differentia, its true and necessary essence? We answer with M. Talaquier, that miracle is planted in the very entrails of Christianity. Without miracle the Christian religion is gone. It is reduced to a philosophy; its teaching has then the same source and the same authority as all other philosophical utterances. The light of reason becomes the sole authority, not only for opinion, but for fact. The Christian religion rests on a claim which is the direct contradictory of the ground of assent put forth by all philosophy. Christianity asserts that it possesses special and specific information on matters of the utmost conceivable importance to man. Deny the possession of information, and you place Christianity at once upon the same ground as all other religions, all other philosophies. It then knows no more than what the voice of reason says, and its beliefs may be legitimately contradicted and pronounced errors by all who declare that the voice of reason says just the opposite things. Christianity says, I know as a matter of historical fact; reason says, You know as I do, and in no other way: you belong to me; you are only one of my many children. Thus Christianity says that it knows there is a world to come, a life after death, because one who rose literally from the dead, after having been actually put to death, has given information about this future reality. Reason says, There may be, or there may not be, a future life. Many of my cleverest sons affirm that there is; a still greater number have said that there is not. It is a speculative opinion, about which I have no knowledge. Christianity adds that this future life will begin—so it is informed—with a judgment on the conduct pursued in this life. But in that judgment it will be condemned, unless a Savior is found; and it announces the existence of such a Savior, and the terms on which salvation may be attained. These claim to be facts made certain by specific information, and reason is entitled to ask, "What is this special information which you say you possess?" It would be no reply for Christians to answer that the light of conscience and of the mind gives the assurance, for then reason would justly deny that any information whatever existed, and, with this claim to information, all title of Christianity to be anything more than common philosophy would utterly vanish also.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Five Cents Gone to the Dogs.

The New-Orleans *Times* tells the following at the expense of one of the old leading residents of that city, who was known as a miser, and at the time of his death, a few years ago, was found to be worth a round million more than had been reputed:

A certain beverage, dispensed at five cents a glass, and which had been a few years in vogue in our city, had long excited the curiosity of our friend, until at last it overcame that prudence which we called above by another name. One balmy morning he was seen at the corner of Camp-street and Natchez-alley, where the late R. F. Nichols in those days kept his popular establishment, apparently in an uneasy state of mind, and was presently observed to pass softly in. This was the first and only time such a circumstance ever happened, and it was not strange that a few pedestrians should find themselves unconsciously standing together outside, watching. It need not be supposed the old spendthrift faced that way, or incurred any danger of discovering that he was detected, or raised his eyes high enough to encounter any stray smile that might have been playing on the face of the little fellow who waited on him that idle morning. Indeed, sooner than we write it, the thing, for better or worse, was done, and the victim reached a conscious state in time to receive various queer salutations and greetings passing out. The next day a friend passing his bachelor's room, and who had no knowledge of the previous incident, heard him speaking very earnestly, as if in a quarrel, and, accompanying his words, plying a rawhide with vigor and effect. The flogging abated, and breathless, and apparently in pain, the operator, in slow and broken sentences, soliloquized: "Will you do it again, you extravagant, prodigal rascal? Five cents gone to the dogs. What would your credit be good for, if it should become known? Would anybody trust you? Wouldn't you die a beggar, as you ought?" And, presently, calling himself by his Christian name, or its abridgement, he responded, conceding the wrong, and delivering himself in a solemn way of a "sacred oath" never to repeat the offense—"no; never, never." He sentenced himself also to confinement at home that day, but the next reappeared to receive various queer congratulations which perplexed him.

GENERAL NOTES.

Brooklyn and Albany are beginning to be agitated by the mixed-school question.

Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the poisoner, has been taken to the prison at Wethersfield, Conn.

A woman in Providence, R. I., has lost five brothers by accidental deaths within a few years.

The subscriptions for Harvard College to supply the losses by the Boston fire now amount to $138,636 50.

A discharged shop-girl at Lowell, Mass., attempted to poison her former employer and shop-mates by candies impregnated with arsenic.

Senator Thomas W. Osborn, of Florida, and Dr. Simon Barclay Conover, who has been elected to succeed him, are both natives of New-Jersey.

An Indianapolis man who paid $100,000 for some land on Wednesday, and sold the same for $186,000 on Thursday, thought he had done enough business for the week.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* has changed ownership, and is now edited by Baker P. Lee, who announces that its policy will be "conservative, liberal, and progressive."

Admiral Worden has issued an order complimenting Cadet Midshipmen John C. Colwell and George Stoney for their efforts to rescue Mr. John Richard Arnold from drowning.

The store-ship Supply is to be sent to the Boston Navy-yard, at the request of the Board of Trade of that city, to carry the articles sent by New-England exhibitors to the Vienna Exposition.

A Colorado paper condemns the railroad eating-saloon in its locality, saying that for $1 per head they can pile a greater amount of concentrated disgust upon your plate and around it than any other concern it knows of.

Hon. Nehemiah Bushnell, law partner of Hon. O. H. Browning, and long a leading citizen of Quincy, Ill., died on the 31st ult. He was a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale in the class of 1835.

In an interview with a Chicago reporter, Senator Pomeroy again declared that he was the victim of a conspiracy, and asked a suspension of public opinion until he can set himself right. He said Mr. Ingalls is an intimate friend of his, and a reputable gentleman, and he believes that he will make a first-rate Senator.

The new Senator from Florida is the Speaker of the present House of Representatives of that State, and has always voted the Republican ticket. He was recently Treasurer of the State, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1868, and for the ensuing four years a member of the National Republican Committee.

Some students at Williams College, with no wit and no decency, telegraphed to the father of one of their class-mates, whose residence is in Troy, a false story that his son had fractured one of his legs and an arm. The father went with a surgeon to Williamstown, and his indignation at the outrage was only equaled by his pleasure at finding his son unharmed.

Mrs. Lucretia Gregg, Sandusky, Ohio, has in her possession a Bible which is 253 years old, it having been printed (in Holland) in 1620. It is about two feet in length, one in width, and ten inches in thickness. The covers are of solid leather one-half inch thick, and united by large brass clasps. It contains the family record for 200 years. The book is still in a good state of preservation.

A woman in Atlanta, Ga., who was awakened by a black burglar in her room the other night, refrained from arousing her husband, who reposed peacefully by her side, for fear of a contest between them. The Atlanta *Herald* calls this feminine fortitude, and cries all honor to the heroic wife, who to shield her husband from danger, forced down the rising scream, and stilled the throbbing of an anxious heart. And that burglar went off with $3 45, too.

Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, of New-Hampshire, one of the most experienced railroad men in New-England, and who has been for nearly a quarter of a century President of the Eastern Railroad in New-Hampshire, and of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, has been impelled by advancing age and recent accumulating family afflictions, to decline continuing longer in these responsible positions, although he will still be a member of the boards of directors of three roads.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that it objects to Mr. Froude lecturing in England about the United States, because he never crossed the Blue Ridge, never scented the Winter zephyrs of Lake Michigan in the great North American grain gambling-hell, never explored the isothermal line which tends northward from Duluth, along the verdant vales bordering the route of the North Pacific Railway to Puget Sound; never visited the future great city, or gazed upon the Father of Rivers and the water route to Liverpool.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* relates this: A gentleman in West Nashville, before retiring for the night, took the precaution to place his gold watch and chain under his pillow. He woke up the following morning to find that it had unaccountably been spirited away. After looking everywhere about the room, he found it forced half way into a rat-hole. He pulled it out, and, to his great consternation, found a rat at the end of the gold chain, in which it had become entangled, and been hanged by the neck until dead.

In a recent suit, Judge Shepley, of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Maine, decided that the copyright protected under the law is the copyright in the book and not in the title, except so far as the title is a part of the book; that the right secured by the Copyright act is the property in the literary composition, the product of the mind and genius of the author, and not in the name or title given to it. Upon the other ground, however, that the complainants had a property in the title as a trade mark, the Judge decided that they are entitled to relief, if it shall be made to appear that the public are likely to be misled.

John Gaffney, whom Gov. Dix has refused to reprieve, has confessed to a reporter of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, that he killed Fahey, but declares that Jack Farrell, who was lately sent to prison for seven years and a half, for robbery, was his instigator and accomplice. In his confession, Gaffney says that he had been on a "champagne drunk" for three weeks. On the night of the murder, at 9 o'clock, he was one of a party of four who made away with four bottles of wine. He then went to another saloon and drank some beer. In an hour or two he met some friends in a grog-shop, and there drank six times. From there he went to another saloon and took four drinks. He then stepped into a restaurant and drank ale and porter "for some time." He brought up finally at another rum-hole, which was the scene of the murder for the commission of which he is condemned to die.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

An Historical Parallel to Monte Cristo—The Narrative of a Communist Convict.

From the London Times.

We were political prisoners—300 of us—in the fortress of Port Louis, a part of that line of fortifications which was built by Sully to defend the French coast from Brest to La Rochelle. At high tide the fortress is entirely surrounded by the sea, and communicates with the land only by a bridge. Round its circuit runs a rampart on which the casemates abut. The entrance is opposite the bridge—that is to say, facing the peninsula on which stands the little town of Port Louis. On the left are the offices of the prison authorities and the residence of the Governor; on the right, the quarters of the soldiers. In the centre of the fortress are barracks, forming a square, and having an inner court; and it is here that the prisoners are confined. The soldiers are strictly forbidden to speak to the prisoners. Their duty consists in mounting guard on the terrace running along above the casemates. A road, known as the Round-road, goes round the citadel, and separates the casemates from the buildings in which the prisoners are confined. The ground floor, occupied by the prisoners, is divided into twenty dormitories, of unequal size, containing from seven to thirty prisoners each.

The dormitories are lighted by windows looking out on one side on the Round-road, and on the other side on the inner court, and these windows are protected by strong iron bars. Having observed that the floor-boards were badly joined, the idea occurred to us of working out the nails by which they were fastened with our finger-nails, and, having done this, we discovered under our room large excavations without any outlet, which had doubtless been formed for ventilation. On lifting two of the floor-boards under my bed, we were able to descend into this cellar, and then, after working holes in the walls separating the different compartments, we reached the foundation wall abutting on the Round-road. Immediately the working party had descended into the cellar the floor-boards, were replaced, and were only lifted again when it was necessary for those below to remount. The only tools we had were large nails or spikes, which had been used in fixing the stand for the arms, these quarters having formerly been occupied by soldiers. We had worked out these nails with our hands, and to do so had cost us several days' labor and no little laceration of fingers. We then conceived the idea of excavating a tunnel to run from the cellar to the sea. We found that we were just on a level with the Round-road, but this road served as a thoroughfare for wagons loaded with powder, and for all the vehicles bringing provisions and other stores into the citadel. It was, therefore, necessary before excavating the tunnel to sink a vertical shaft about thirteen feet in depth, in order that the superincumbent weight of the wagons passing might not cause the road to fall in. Digging with the nails, we loosened the earth, which we then scooped up in a tin plate which we had been able to conceal. When we had in this manner filled a dinner napkin, we formed a sort of chain and passed from hand to hand the napkin full of earth, which was deposited in the furthest of the underground compartments and well trampled down, so that it might occupy as small a space as possible. There were only six of us to carry on this work, for the numberless difficulties which stood in the way of our escape had discouraged the others. We followed to the last the same method of disposing of the earth and the stones, which we worked out one by one after incredible efforts. Having finished this shaft of thirteen feet in depth, we commenced the horizontal tunnel. We had in the first place to pass under the Round-road, which is twenty-two or twenty-three feet in width. As the earth was much easier of excavation than stone, we excavated our gallery with a downward slope, in order that we might be able to pass underneath the foundation wall of the casemets facing our dormitory. Thanks to this slope, we succeeded so well that for a space of about forty-six feet—that is to say, until we reached the wall of the rampart—we had only to work through earth. This tunnel was just large enough for one man to creep along in it. We, therefore, took our turns at the excavation, lying flat on our faces. Unforeseen accidents occurred to increase the difficulties—already great—which we had to surmount. The part of the tunnel passing under the Round-road, notwithstanding the depth below of the surface at which it was excavated, and notwithstanding the care we took to construct it arch-shaped, so that it might be better able to support the heavy weights passing above, threatened entirely to fall in. Heavy rains had loosened the soil, and pretty large masses of earth fell every day. It was necessary that this part of the tunnel should be propped up. How could it be done? One of our number, who had been a sailor, and who was a resolute and enterprising man, as sailors usually are, conceived the idea of supporting the earth by packing against the sides of the tunnel the stones which we had removed from the walls. This was done, and the downfall from above being thereby effectually prevented, we were able to continue our labors. A second accident, which seemed at first much more serious, then occurred; threw us into a fever of anxiety, and delayed the accomplishment of our project. When our tunnel had attained a length of about 33 feet we could not get our light to burn. We thought this phenomenon was caused by want of air, and this is what we did to remedy the defect. While one of our number was kept constantly at work excavating, another, standing in the shaft at the entrance of the tunnel, and making a sort of fan of his jacket, forced a strong current of air into the tunnel. However, after some few days, when the length of the passage had been increased by a little more than a yard, there was no longer any need of our improvised ventilator, as the light burned of itself. There doubtless occurred in this part of the earth some gas which prevented our light from burning, and this gas, having little by little become dispersed, the phenomenon ceased. At length, after being distracted by doubts and fears, after the innumerable difficulties which every day for three months we had encountered—difficulties which we should never have overcome but by dint of sheer energy, and thanks to that incredible patience with which prisoners only are endowed—we reached the wall of the rampart. A few more days of labor and suffering and we shall be free. Free! The reader will understand what courage and hope that word must have given us to induce us to undertake and enable us to accomplish a work which under any other circumstances would have appeared to us as simple madness. Alas! it was at the very moment when we seemed to be approaching the end of our fatigues that the obstacles became most difficult to surmount. Some of our number seemed ready to abandon the task which for more than three months we had been prosecuting. All our labor was going to be thrown away. Again, it was the energy of the sailor which saved us, and gradually revived the hopes of his weaker brethren. The wall of the rampart which we had still to pierce, and which is, of course, intended to resist cannon shot, seemed to us proof against anything. It is constructed of enormous blocks of granite, jammed tightly together by smaller stones driven in like wedges, and the whole is united into one solid mass by means of Roman cement, which has become as hard as the stone itself. We endeavored with the nails—the only tools we had, and which we had put in wooden handles—to loosen the joints of the stones. With another piece of wood we had made a mallet, and to get the wood necessary for these purposes we had broken up the musket-stand and the barrack shelves. But the only result of our efforts was to blunt our implements. What could we do to supply our lack of tools? Our first thought was to take away a bar from one of our bedsteads, which were of iron, and this we did. This bar which we took was two feet in length and about as large round as a man's wrist. After using one of the ends of this bar against the stones, we tried what use we could make of it as a lever. But the stones were too hard and too heavy, and our iron bar bent like a switch. What could we do now? We were not disposed to abandon at the last moment a project which had cost us so much toil. And yet we had many times emerged from our tunnel with the skin rubbed off our hands and our faces as red as fire, having hardly succeeded, after long days of fatiguing labor, in working out a stone about as big as one's fist. At length the bright thought occurred to one of us of making the very things which had been intended to secure our confinement contribute toward our escape. We determined to remove one of the iron bars which guarded the window. These bars were five feet and a half in length, and an inch and a half thick. But, in order that the warders might not perceive that one of them had been taken away, we first of all made an imitation bar of a piece of wood, cut from one of the broad shelves, and which we colored with ink and blacking. When this was finished and dry we succeeded in unfastening with nails one of the bars of the window. We watched for a moment when the sentinel on the rampart opposite our window had his back toward us, and little by little loosened the stones in which the bar was set. When this was done, taking advantage of one very lucky moment, we gave the bar a wrench, got it out, and instantly replaced it by the imitation bar of wood. We then took the precaution of stopping up the hole made in loosening the bar with bread crumbs, which we kneaded so as to look like mortar, and afterward threw a handful of dust over the whole, that the different shades of color might not betray our device. This bar of iron became in our hands a formidable weapon. Without it we must inevitably have lost all the fruit of our labors. When we were in possession of this formidable tool, as we had now to attack stone, it was impossible for us to continue to work lying flat on our faces, as we had done when it was a simple question of burrowing in the earth. It was absolutely necessary that we should have complete control over all our movements. We were obliged, therefore, before resuming our attack on the wall, to enlarge this part of our tunnel and to excavate in front of the wall a little chamber high enough for two men to work there on their knees, and large enough for us to use the iron bar to advantage. Of this bar we made, as occasion required, a crowbar or a ram. Then, and not till then, did we make any real impression on the wall. The scraps of information which we had been able to gather from the unguarded talk of the warders had given us a false idea with respect to the thickness of this rampart. We thought it was only about six feet or six feet and a half thick, whereas in reality it was more than sixteen feet. When, therefore, after indescribable labor we had worked away the stone bit by bit, and made our hole six feet and a half in depth, we were disconcerted to see no sign that we were approaching the end of our labors. Far from being discouraged by this, however, we redoubled our efforts, and our astonishment increased as the hole became deeper. Still we worked on. The hole became ten feet deep, then twelve feet, then fourteen feet in depth, and it was not until we had dug sixteen and a half feet into the wall that the man who happened just then to be at work giving a heavy blow to the stone pierced it, and after being dazzled for a moment by the sudden entry of the light, saw the sea stretching out in front of him. He immediately stopped up the aperture, and came to impart the welcome news to his comrades. We took counsel together, and decided that our escape should be attempted that very night; and here I must interrupt the course of my narrative for a moment in order to give the reader a few necessary explanations. How was it, he will say, that the officials did not perceive the destruction of the wood-work which we had been obliged to break up to make the handles of our tools, and the bar of wood with which we had replaced the iron bar of the window? To this question I have a very simple answer to give. The officials of the prison had very little to do with us. The warders never came into our rooms except morning and evening, when they came to call the muster-roll. These visits were made at fixed hours, and I need hardly say that we were always sure to be present when they were made. We took good care, too, only to work in the daytime, for in the silence of night the dull blows struck underground would have been audible above. The warders went from room to room, calling over the muster-roll, and having seen that all the prisoners were in their places, immediately retired without troubling themselves about what might be going on. Besides, no *détenu* wishing to retain the good opinion of his comrades ever spoke to the warders, and these latter finding themselves thus isolated sought no intercourse with the prisoners. Again, *détention* being an essentially political punishment, we were not subjected to hard labor, and within the court, as well as in our rooms, were absolutely free. Another question which the reader will have asked is this: How did you manage to keep your secret unknown during these four months? Again his curiosity shall be satisfied. There was no secret, and there could not have been any. It was impossible for us to descend into our cellar and tunnel or to remount to the surface without being seen by those of our fellow-prisoners who happened to be in our dormitory. The dormitories being open all day long, the prisoners passed freely from one room to another, and by degrees they had all come to know of our resolution. The majority dissuaded us and endeavored to point out all the difficulties which stood in our way. Our project seemed to them an absolutely impossible one. They thought that our work having lasted so long the officials had got scent of it, and were letting us go on, because they intended to have soldiers stationed ready to shoot us when we attempted to make our escape. We allowed our comrades to talk thus, and only asked one thing of them, that they would not betray our project. This they all promised, and, as the reader will see, they kept their word. I must, however, add that we had deceived them as to the time of our departure. When they inquired as to the condition of our work we carefully guarded ourselves from revealing the stage at which we had arrived. Several times I gave them to understand that our work would not be finished before the end of January; and on the very day when everything was finished, we had given no sign of our approaching departure until we were about to set out. We had nothing more to do but to enlarge the hole we had made in the day, and to get out through that aperture. The rampart which we had pierced is on the left of the citadel, and therefore faces seaward. When the tide is low the sea retires and leaves the rocks dry for a distance of sixty or seventy feet around. On the night of our escape the evening muster-roll was called as usual, and we were shut up in our dormitories. Almost immediately two of our number went down to complete the enlargement of the hole; and this labor occupied them two hours. On their return we informed our companions that the moment for our escape had arrived. Their emotion was certainly greater than ours. Before setting out we took the precaution of placing in our beds our bolsters, made to look as much as possible like a man's body, and with our night-caps stuck at the top. We also spread our prison clothes on our beds, as we were in the habit of doing every evening. Our object in adopting these precautions was to deceive the warden when he came in the morning to call over the muster-roll. The stratagem succeeded, and the officials did not know of our flight until 6 o'clock the next evening. This was very fortunate for us, as otherwise we should not have been able to get away any great distance from the citadel, and we should infallibly have been retaken. It was the 14th of November, at 9 o'clock in the evening; the tide was out, and the rocks at the foot of the rampart were left bare. We had been able to find out the times of the tides in the almanac at the canteen. Our precautions had been all carefully taken, and, thanks to the depth of the shaft we had sunk at the entrance of the tunnel, and to the slope given to the tunnel itself, the hole which we had made in the wall of the rampart was only ten feet above the rocks. One after another we crept through the tunnel, and then getting through the hole in the wall we were able, while still clinging with our hands to the wall of the rampart, to reach with a drop the rocks beneath. Then, following all the bends of the wall, and keeping as near to it as possible, we passed around to the land side of the fortress. In like manner we passed along over the beach, keeping as near as possible to the little town, situated about 1,000 yards from the fortress, and thus at length, after creeping silently between the huts of the Coastguardsmen, we reached the dry land opposite a little village called Loc Malo. The tide was now coming in. It had been our intention to divide as soon as we were clear of the fortress into two groups of three men each, only six prisoners having ventured to escape. We, however, marched on together and without resting during all the rest of the night, in order, as quickly as possible, to put as much distance as we could between us and the fortress. Our object was to reach some little port of Brittany, and then endeavor to take ship for England. When we were brought to the citadel, the authorities had caused us to be minutely searched, and had not left any money in our possession. I had, however, succeeded in concealing a small sum by carefully sewing it into the lining of my coat. This money was of the greatest service to us, as it enabled us on the following morning to take the railway, and thus in a few hours to put a considerable distance between us and the citadel. After marching all night, however, through a drenching rain, if we had presented ourselves as we then were at the railway station, our appearance would have excited suspicion. We had taken the precaution of bringing with us from the prison shirts, brushes, blacking, and, in short, everything necessary to our toilet. In a place of concealment we brushed ourselves up and dressed ourselves to the best of our ability, and when at daylight we presented ourselves at the railway station we were clean and tidy, and appeared to have come from some place very near. I had brought a book away with me from the prison, and this I carried under my arm to give myself the look of a traveler. On our way to the railway station we saw three gendarmes running toward us, gun in hand. Without faltering we walked coolly on, and the gendarmes, as we came up, politely stepped aside to let us pass. We took the train for a small port in Brittany, and in the evening succeeded in getting on board an English vessel. We were saved!

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Imperialists and Their Projects—Unseasonable Weather—A Thunder-Storm in Mid-Winter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

It is yet too soon to form a conclusion as to the effect of the Emperor's death upon French politics, but there are indications of a great falling off in the party. Thousands were more attached to Napoleon III. than to the Empire. Personally speaking, I have ever regarded Napoleon III.—since I first saw him in 1855—as one of the most perfect gentlemen in the world. His sweetness of disposition, his even temper, his unvarying patience and absence of all malice or feeling of revenge for wrongs, made him a very lovable character, regarded as a man, and it must be confessed that, combined with self-control and self-abnegation, these elements belong to great and heroic characters. That Napoleon was heroic is more than I would say, for our ideas of an heroic man date back to the Christian era, but that he was a great man few will deny. The sense of relief felt by the Radicals at his death is the best evidence I know of his power, and of the influence of his name. With Napoleon III. there died an adversary they could not despise—an adversary they feared and hated. Thus far there is no proof of great attachment to Napoleon IV., nor do I see anything that he could urge which would be strong enough to overcome the great repugnance to change, so long as order is maintained, on the part of the French masses. His only chance must lie in some violent convulsion in which he has had no part. Neither of the monarchical parties seem to be strengthened to any great extent, and whatever benefit there is must accrue to the Republic. For a long time, M. Thiers has shown fears of no one but the Emperor, and now that this enemy has been removed, he is perfectly easy in mind. Beyond doubt, the death of Napoleon III. has been of benefit to the Republic, but whether the same can be said with reference to France, must depend upon the wisdom and moderation of the Republicans.

HISPANO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Mr. Fish's note to Gen. Sickles regarding the Cuban question has been published by the local newspapers, and most of the journals make some comments upon it. No question of this kind is ever judged fairly here, for partisan feeling enters into everything, but, as a general thing, the comments are very favorable to us. The most favorable, strange to say, are seen in the monarchical journals, for all of them are Carlist or Bourbon in sympathies, and hence are ready to encourage anything which they think will annoy King Amadeus. The Republican papers are less strongly on our side, but yet against Spain, for while hating the Pope, and desirous of opposing everything approved by the Monarchists, they cannot forgive the successes of the House of Savoy. There is an impudence in that success which is unendurable. M. Edmond About's journal accords us justice upon the latter part of the dispatch only, that is, the part referring to the protection of American citizens and their property. The general verdict is an approval of the note, and because no one believes that Spain will keep her promise with reference to Cuba unless invited to do so in terms which will admit of no evasion.

UNSEASONABLE WEATHER.

The weather this year is truly remarkable, and I am reminded of my intention to make a note of the fact by two flies which have been annoying me as I write as if it were already Midsummer. Indeed, the Press and the public are astonished at the inconceivable temperature of the month of January. One hears of violets and roses every day, and fresh asparagus, pea-blossoms, and early celery are received from time to time with great wonder and many speculations. Flies are now abundant; in the country bees are humming; butterflies are seen in quantities; beetles are coming out of their holes, and early Spring flowers are beginning to bud. The pessimists see in these facts the proofs of new calamities upon the horizon, for the old spirit which made the Roman turn back at the sight of a crooked stick in his path, or to give up an enterprise if the sacred chickens refused to eat their food, is still dominant among our masses. The superstitious predict a bad season, a failure in the crops, late frosts, and a complete change in the nature of the seasons. The optimists, on the contrary, tell us that a similar Winter was seen in 1833-'34, and that for centuries before no year had been so fecund. The vintage of 1834 was, according to connoisseurs, one of the best, both as to quantity and to quality, for even now, thirty-nine years after that remarkable season, one finds any quantity of '34 wine that may be demanded. The searchers after chronological parallels record a similar Winter of a more ancient date, going back four centuries, or to the year 1473. In February of that year the temperature was that of Summer; fruits were gathered in June, and grapes were ripened for the wine-press on the 24th of the same month. Chronologically speaking, this can be capped by several centuries, for history informs us that at the time of Cæsar snow and ice were common in the month of August, while the harvest fell in the very midst of Winter. The seasons played so many fantastic tricks, in fine, that Cæsar put a regulator upon them by revising the calendar. In other words, he passed a law forbidding the Summer months to appear in Winter, and, so strong is the power of intelligent legislation, this law has been tolerably well kept up to the present time. What is now about to happen is more than I can say, nor do I see a second Cæsar to put the seasons in order. We cannot even hope for a Papal bull after the olden fashion.

A WINTER THUNDER-STORM.

As I intended going out yesterday evening, I took a glance at my barometer, to get an idea of the state of the weather, and was startled to see the fall which had taken place since noon. Although the skies were only then beginning to fill with scudding clouds, it marked a tempest, and in half an hour I saw that it was one of those furious gales which sometimes sweep over a city without being particularly felt, yet which may break immediately over it. Such chanced to be the case in this instance. Flashes of lightning began to appear at dusk, and at 6 o'clock those flashes were constant. Half an hour later I witnessed, for the first time in my life, a storm of this kind in the middle of January. Yet report says that a storm of the kind broke over Paris in January, 1848, a short time before the revolution. Except at Calcutta or at Hamilton, Bermuda, I have never witnessed such lightning. The flashes were sharp, distinct, and in such rapid succession that the whole sky seemed one sheet of flame. It was both grand and terrible. People on all sides were wild with terror, and ran in every direction for safety, while the cab-drivers, regardless of their fares, drove to the nearest post in order to get out of the street. The faithful immediately sprinkled their doors and windows with holy-water, this being regarded as a specific against lightning, and drew the bit of wood burned at St. Jean from under the bed. The lightning struck three times within the city without killing any one so far as known. One old man was sitting by his fire smoking his pipe at the height of the storm, and rose, pipe in his mouth, to sprinkle his windows at the suggestion of his wife, when a bolt entered the house. On repeating the story to the neighbors he remarked that it was a very "close shave," but, fortunately, he had the *eau bénite* in his hand at the moment, and had just begun a prayer to his patron saint. One bolt fell close to the Bourse, but the street was empty. The superstitious regard this storm as a matter of dire portent, and many think that it foretells a new revolution in France. Seeing the evil done here by ignorant superstition, I cannot help recommending to the board now revising the Bible to add the Brahmin commandment, "Thou shalt not be superstitious!" to our decalogue. The small license will be very easily pardoned, since no fault whatever has been found with the hundred and fifty odd promises we now know to be the work of priests in the third and fourth centuries.

AN OLD STUDENT.

Yesterday was buried the *doyen* of the law students, M. Adolpe B——, who matriculated in 1835, and was still working to pass his third examination during the present season of 1873. He died in the Rue Jacob at the age of fifty-seven. He is one of those law students by profession of whom I wrote sometime ago, and a very curious type. For thirty-seven years he has followed the lectures, and has never yet been able to pass an examination for the doctorate. He had a revenue of 3,000 francs, which was all spent in the cafés, where, in fact, he spent the greater part of his time. He died without even attaining the dignity of licentiate, and, indeed, he was never able to pass what may be called the "little go." He was almost the last of a species now growing rare.

EXPLOSION OF TORPEDOES.

Two Persons Seriously Injured—Narrow Escape of Several Others.

An explosion occurred yesterday morning, in the torpedo manufactory of John Sparks, No. 40 Dey-street, which resulted in the serious injury of the proprietor and one of his employes. The manufactory is located on the fourth and fifth floors of the building, and there were employed there yesterday forty-seven females and five boys, about half of whom were at work on each floor. Sparks was in the rear of the fourth floor mixing some nitric acid and other chemicals in a retort for the purpose of charging the torpedoes, when the chemicals exploded with a terrific noise. He was terribly burned about the head, face, and arms. Screaming with pain, he ran to the upper floor, and made his way to the roof of the building through the scuttle. A panic seized upon the females employed in the place, and a great rush was made for the ladder leading to the scuttle, and by this means nearly all the girls and women reached the roof, and made their way to the top of the adjoining building, and thence through the scuttle to the street. Catharine McGuigan, aged thirty, residing at No. 504 Greenwich-street, who was at work near Sparks, was also burned. She rushed to the open hatchway, and seizing the hoist-rope, slid down to the second floor. Her hands being burned and lacerated, and the intense pain which she was suffering, caused her to release her hold, and she fell to the first floor. Her left ankle was fractured, and she is supposed to have received serious internal injuries. The boys made their escape by sliding down the hoist rope. The noise of the explosion soon attracted a large crowd to the spot. Sergt. Ferris, Roundsman Hanson, and a section of patrolmen of the Twenty-seventh Precinct were promptly on hand, and by their presence tended to quiet the alarm and restore order. As the explosion had set fire to the flooring, a fire alarm was sounded, and District Engineer Furlong and a section of the Fire Department promptly responded. The fire was very quickly extinguished. Sparks was taken to his home, No. 107 Baltic-street, Brooklyn, by his friends. An ambulance was procured and the injured woman taken to the Park Hospital, in charge of Dr. Hemingway. The force of the explosion shattered the front and rear windows on the fourth and fifth floors of No. 40 Dey-street, and the building, which is owned by Benjamin Stevens, of No. 11 Exchange-place, was damaged to the extent of $300. The windows in several of the surrounding buildings were also shattered.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—On motion of Mr. Arthur, of Kentucky, the Senate bill, appropriating $120,000 for a Government building at Covington, Ky., was taken up and passed.

THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF MISSISSIPPI.

On motion of Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, a bill to rearrange the judicial districts of Mississippi, was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed.

BOSTON RELIEF BILL.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, made an appeal to the House to take up and pass a new Boston relief bill. The bill already passed by the House, remitting the duties on goods destroyed, was regarded dead. It could not pass the Senate, and he [illegible] gave it up. He now asked to report another bill from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, objected.

CLAIMS FOR USE OF PATENT FUSES, ETC.

The House then took up as the business of the morning hour a bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the payment to William Wheeler Hubbell, or his heirs or legal representatives, $[illegible], in full satisfaction of the balance of his actual loss and damage, ascertained by the Court of Claims, for the use by the United States Government of several millions of his patent fuses, [illegible] and for rifled-cannon explosive shells during the war of the rebellion, and for the transfer of his patents to the United States.

After discussion, Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived—yeas 59, nays 102.

Mr. Archer, of Maryland, moved to strike $[illegible] out of the appropriation.

The bill as thus amended, appropriating $[illegible], was passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then, at 1½ o'clock, proceeded, under a special order, to the consideration of business reported from the Committee on Claims.

After passing a large number of private bills, the House at 4½ o'clock adjourned.

The Gift Concert Swindle.

The gift concert concern, No. 656 Broadway, George Woods, proprietor, heretofore closed by the police, was reopened yesterday, and tickets were again sold to parties who crowded the store. Capt. Burns, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a raid on the concern and arrested Morris Jones, Charles Pryor, and Thomas Parkes, who claimed to have purchased the store. The prisoners were taken before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who, after hearing counsel for the accused, adjourned the case to this morning, admitting the parties to bail. Woods is under indictment for a former breach of the Lottery laws.

Central Park Meteorological Report.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., Feb. 8, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 29.904 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Feb. 3, 30.332 inches; minimum at 10 P. M., Feb. 4, [illegible] inches; range, .750 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 33.3°; maximum at 4 P. M., Feb. 4, 50°; minimum at 9 A. M., Feb. 2, 7°; range, 43°. Remarks—Feb. 3, snow from 1 P. M. to 6½ P. M., amount of water .24 inch; Feb. 4, rain from 7 P. M. to 7:20 P. M., amount of water .01 inch; Feb. 7, rain from 11¾ A. M. to 9¾ P. M., amount of water .37 inch; total amount of water for week, .65 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,[illegible] miles.

Robbing the Street Letter-Boxes.

Superintendent Kelso issued a general order, yesterday, to the police force throughout the City, warning them to keep a sharp lookout for the street letter-boxes. This order was rendered necessary owing to the fact that within the past week a large number of the letter-boxes attached to the lamp-posts in the streets have been broken open and robbed. During Friday evening no less than eight of those boxes were broken open and rifled of their contents. In most instances the pad-locks fastening these boxes were forced off, and in other cases the iron boxes were smashed in with some heavy instrument.

An Italian Child Kidnapped.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, three Italian children were playing at the corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, when they were approached by a strange woman, dressed in black. Picking up in her arms the youngest of the children, named Amelia Gardelli, aged five years, whose parents reside at No. 147 Baxter-street, she coolly walked away with her. The woman failed to return and the police were not informed of the occurrence until some time had elapsed. Search is being made for the woman and child.

The Bar Murder.

In the case of the boy, John C. Schaeffer, of No. 328 Sixth-avenue, who was shot and killed on Friday evening by William Barker, at No. 324 Sixth-avenue, in the house No. [illegible] Sixth-avenue, Deputy Coroner Marsh made a post-mortem examination yesterday. The ball entered Schaeffer's right temple, and passing backward through the brain, flattened against the base of the brain, where it was found. Coroner Young will hold an inquest in the case at the Twenty-ninth Precinct station-house, on Monday morning. It is understood that the boy Barker will be held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Sinking of the Tuscarora—List of the Survivors.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—A letter received by Cope Brothers gives particulars of the sinking of the ship Tuscarora, on the 9th of January. During the night the mate and six men jumped overboard, and reached one of the boats, which contained four of the crew, who were keeping it clear of the ship. The captain refused to follow them, and, with fourteen of the crew, remained in the mizzen rigging, and sank with the vessel at 11 P. M. The next morning the survivors were picked up by the British steamer Emerald, and landed at Gibraltar. The Tuscarora had a cargo of 3,650 bales of cotton. The following is a list of the survivors: Anthony Michaels, first mate; James McConnell, carpenter; George Jackson, cook; David James, John Tobin, Philip Clark, August Anderson, John Eckman, Lewis Brown, and Henry Megrow, seamen.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 9, 1873.

The New-York Times.

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New-York City.

To Advertisers.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

In ex-Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, the country has lost a thoroughly representative American. As civil engineer, Mexican volunteer, alcalde, mayor, general, and governor, JOHN W. GEARY displayed a versatility, and at the same time a thoroughness of practical and administrative talent, which in any other country would be reckoned extraordinary. Whatever he did he seemed to do thoroughly, and it was the testimony of friends and foes alike that he did it well. He was born to be a leader among men, and retained through life the power of attracting faithful following and warm friendship. So sudden a taking off, in the full maturity of his powers, forms a mournfully impressive ending to a really great career.

The long-winded deliberations of the Constitutional Committee of Thirty of the French Assembly are becoming tiresome. All the reported decisions, up to those included in a cable dispatch of this morning, seemed to involve a practical triumph for M. THIERS. He had got the committee to admit that the question of ministerial responsibility had been virtually settled, and had induced them to abstain from defining it. He had further been granted a modified veto power and the option of addressing the Assembly pretty much when he pleased. To-day it is announced that the committee propose to make the Council of Ministers the judge of whether M. THIERS' presence is required in the Assembly or not. This can hardly form a ground of quarrel, since the Cabinet of M. THIERS is never likely to have a will adverse to that of the Executive. It a rupture is really imminent as a result of the resolutions of the committee, it must be on their refusal to recognize the fact that the duration of the powers of the present Assembly is nearly at an end. The organization of a second Chamber, to remain in session between the dissolution of this and the meeting of the next Assembly, is chiefly of importance because it involves the question of who is to control the Department of the Interior. The Minister at the head of that department sits in the centre of the great administrative network that connects Versailles with every prefect, sub-prefect, and mayor in France. Uncontrolled by any legislative body, it can probably sweeping a majority of the electoral vote for the friends of M. THIERS as it used to do for the friends of the Empire.

We print in another column one out of numerous letters recently sent us in regard to the extortions of the Metropolitan Gas Company. Some aggrieved consumers have had faith enough in the possession of a conscience by this corporation to address their complaints to its secretary. One of the best things we have seen in the way of apology for excessive bills is contained in a reply to one of these complaints. After conceding that a mistake had been made, the company's representative says: "A mistake made one month rectifies itself the month following." If this comforting assurance will not satisfy our correspondents, we really don't see what can be done for them, unless it be to urge upon the Legislature the passage of a bill introduced for the purpose of securing a well-ascertained lighting power from the stuff which the Metropolitan Company calls gas.

The Seventh Regiment is a corps of which New-York is justly proud, and it is because we should like that feeling to continue that we urge the representatives of the regiment to give up their attempts to cheat the City out of a very necessary bit of recreation-ground at Reservoir-square. We are aware that the Seventh Regiment is at present villainously housed, but that is a grievance for which they can claim a remedy from the Board of Supervisors, without trying to gobble up one of the breathing-spaces of the City. We do not think that the members of the Seventh Regiment would like to have their record soiled by being associated with a scandalous job. Yet this is precisely what a great many people call the Reservoir-square Armory scheme.

It is curious that the *Tribune* fails to see the point of the figures in regard to the frauds of the Court-house Commissioners. The chief interest which these possess to the tax-payers consists in the fact that they justify the refusal to refund the overdraft made to INGERSOLL and his associates by the Tenth National Bank. It is true that JAY GOULD is largely interested in this bank, but, of course, that can have nothing to do with the *Tribune's* confusion. Let us charitably set it down to the ignorance of the management of that paper of what is, to them, almost a new field of journalistic study—the same kind of ignorance which leads them to place the scene of Mr. TILDEN'S investigations in the Tenth National instead of the Broadway Bank.

The ease with which illegal branches of industry can be carried on in this City is illustrated in the report furnished in our news columns of a torpedo explosion in a manufactory of these dangerous playthings in Day-street. At the time of the fatal explosion of packed boxes of torpedoes on Beekman-street, we heard a good deal about the vigilance of the Fire-Marshal, or some other official, having driven the makers of such things out of the City. How has Mr. JOHN SPARKS been quietly permitted to employ fifty-two women and boys in the business of torpedo-making on the upper floors of a crowded building in a crowded thoroughfare of the City?

Mayor Havemeyer and the Republican Party.

Now that Mr. HAVEMEYER has allowed one day to pass without issuing a fierce diatribe against certain Republican conspirators, who exist chiefly in his own imagination, he may possibly be in the humor to listen to some sober argument about his relations to the party which elected him. Before Mr. HAVEMEYER's nomination THE TIMES strenuously urged the Republican Party to accept him as their candidate, on the ground that he was the avowed representative of non-partisan reform in City affairs and was likely to unite the suffrages of that considerable body of both political parties which believed that if New-York was ever to be well governed, its officials must be chosen on the simple ground of honesty and capacity, without reference to their opinions on national politics. In the letter tendering to Mr. HAVEMEYER the nomination of the Republican County Convention the following avowal was made: "In making this communication, we may be permitted to say that the convention was quite aware that you have not hitherto acted with the Republican Party, and that you would not, if elected, be the Mayor of that party." In the local election, in fact, the Republicans frankly abandoned their position as a political party and frankly assumed the position of non-partisan Reformers. The journals who are now so vociferously applauding Mayor HAVEMEYER's indiscreet manifestoes did their best then to frighten him off the course and to deter people from voting for him, by repeated accusations that the Republican Party had only nominated Mr. HAVEMEYER to betray him. We answered for the sincerity of the party pledges, and the result justified our confidence. It should not be forgotten that the fidelity of Republicans to the cause of City reform was not imitated by either section of their political opponents. Tammany Hall polled its full vote, and so did the Apollo Hall wing of the Democracy, for their respective candidates.

Then came the sequel to Mayor HAVEMEYER's election, the preparation of a Reformed charter. This task was forced upon the Republican Party, since the Committee of Seventy declined to take a hand in it, and there was no other organization possessing any degree of public confidence which offered to take it up. The charter amendments had to be hastily drafted, and they bear the marks of that haste. But, taking them as a whole, they were received by all the representatives of the Reform sentiment, from the Committee of Seventy downward, with a very cordial appreciation of their undoubted merits, and a very frank testimony to the apparent honesty of their purpose. They were and are calculated to give New-York the best City Government which it has had in the memory of this generation, and any imperfections about them were such as a Legislature elected under pledges of Reform could safely be trusted to remove. Up to the date of the opening of the Legislature, as well as since that time, the Republican Party of this City has given Mr. HAVEMEYER every possible evidence that they were sincere in their expressed desire to see New-York governed for the benefit of its citizens, and not for the profit of any political party whatever.

Tested by the Reform standard, Mr. HAVEMEYER made some gross blunders in some of his earliest appointments, giving color to the impression that his Democratic affiliations had blinded his perception of what he owed to the interests of the taxpayers of New-York. RICHARD CROKER, for example, had no possible recommendation for the office to which he was appointed, save the highly objectionable one that he had been an intriguing Democratic politician of the lowest type. Mr. HAVEMEYER, in fact, though elected under the pledge of ignoring partisan considerations, was the first to obtrude them on public attention. Beginning by accepting a man as honest because he was a Democrat, he proceeded to brand the party which had elected him as dishonest, because it was Republican. Mr. HAVEMEYER seems to have got it into his head, that he and a few of his friends are the only genuine exponents of Reform sentiment, while the fact is that he has been the first to run in the very teeth of it. Journals and politicians who think they have everything to gain by bringing the City back to the ruinous plight of being made the prey of hungry party hacks have been foremost to applaud the recent course of the Mayor, in the full knowledge that if persisted in, there is an end to all union in City affairs of honest men, without distinction of politics.

For what has formed the occasion of the recent extraordinary manifestoes of the Mayor? The idle gossip of the street or the rum-shop, simply and solely. We are not prepared to answer for the intentions of the camp-followers who attend any party that happens to be on the winning side. We would merely remind Mr. HAVEMEYER that the trading element cannot possibly be supreme in the Republican ranks, otherwise he would never have been the candidate of the party, and that further he could not have taken a more direct method to strengthen this element than by heaping indiscriminate and uncalled-for abuse on the honest mass of the party that both nominated and elected him. The Mayor must know that the policy of giving the Board of Aldermen a confirming power over his appointments involves no distrust of his good intentions. It is a policy which he has favored in the past, and which nearly all dispassionate Reformers recognize as a measure of sound statesmanship for the future. It is in perfect harmony with the Reform doctrine of restoring to the people of the City the management of their own affairs. Anything else is simply Imperialism under the guise of Democracy. Its opponents urge that it has been made the occasion in the past for much jobbery and abuse. But the opposite system has been even more grossly abused, as the City knows to its cost. It is the duty of the people to elect a Mayor who will recommend none but good men to the board, and it is equally their duty to elect a board which will approve of none but good men. It is absurd to pretend that such a system strips the Mayor of both power and responsibility, and it is quite as absurd to assume that men of good standing and pronounced ability will ever enter a Board of Aldermen which exerts no appreciable influence in the government of the City. The majority of the present Board of Aldermen have characters to lose, and it is a gratuitous insult to them to suppose that they will betray the public interest for their personal benefit. In his inaugural message, Mayor HAVEMEYER assured the Aldermen that they had been "elected by the people, in a sense which could not be predicated of any election in the City during the last twenty years," and pointedly invited them to promote and approve such legislation as was, in their judgment, necessary for the reform of the local government. Surely a body to whom such language could be addressed, can be safely intrusted with the confirmation of executive appointments. Nearly all the members of the Board of Aldermen were indorsed by the Committee of Seventy. Surely that organization is not prepared to brand its own nominees as corrupt on the idle gossip of a knot of politicians.

We renew our advice to Mayor HAVEMEYER to stop writing crude and ill-considered letters, to cease conferring with formal or informal deputations of political hacks, and to put himself frankly in communication with men who really represent the Republican Party and the honest Reform sentiment of the City. He has done enough already to ruin, for another generation, the cause of non-partisan Municipal government. It is his obvious duty to try to redeem the pledges on which he was elected, before prosecuting further an unseemly squabble in which the interests of the people will be lost sight of.

The Story of the "Northfleet."

We have at length the full story of the *Northfleet*—a story of the most dismal blackness, relieved only by the shining bravery of the noble Captain.

The ship, crowded with nearly 400 passengers, principally belonging to the class of "navvies," was lying quietly at anchor off Dungeness. The night was unusually dark, but the weather was clear and the sea perfectly smooth. About 10½ o'clock the watch on deck perceived a large steamer steering directly toward the *Northfleet*. Their cries aroused their Captain and the pilot, who were below, but by the time those officers reached the deck the steamer had crashed into the waist of the ship, cutting her down to the water's edge. Not a voice was heard from the steamer's deck in answer to the uproar and cries for aid that went up from the deck of the doomed *Northfleet*. With a few backward revolutions of the screw the steamer drew back from the wreck, and then at full speed steered silently away and was swallowed up in the darkness.

Rockets were sent up and blue-lights were burned by the Captain's orders, but the usual panic seized upon the passengers of the *Northfleet*. The men rushed toward the boats with the mad selfishness that has in so many other shipwrecks defeated its own end and destroyed all hope of safety for others. The gallant Captain proved himself a man born to command. "The women first," he cried. "I'll blow the man's brains out that dares to get into a boat." He did not threaten idly, for he fired more than once with his revolver into the frenzied cowards that were doing their best to swamp the boats. The boatswain stood by his commander, but we do not learn that the other officers shared their coolness and courage. These two brave men were pitted against 400 madly struggling for life. Before order could be restored the ship dipped her head into the sea, and plunged down into the limitless grave of the myriads of drowned mariners that the sea has claimed and kept. As her deck vanished the Captain was seen standing cool and dauntless upon the quarter-deck. He had done what he could to save his passengers. That duty ended, there only remained for him to earn the noblest epitaph that can be written for the master of a lost vessel—"He went down with his ship." And he earned it.

A steam-tug, attracted by the blue lights, soon after came up and rescued thirty-four of the drowning people. A few more escaped by the boats, and one or two swam until they were picked up by other vessels. The roll of the dead, however, reached nearly 300, all of whom, it is believed, might have been saved, had the steamer that struck the *Northfleet* answered the cries for help, or had the anchor-watch of the *Corona*, a clipper-ship lying not 300 yards from the *Northfleet*, been awakened from the deep sleep in which they remained while the tragedy was in progress.

The theory that the offending steamer was the *Murillo*, a Spanish vessel, which recently arrived at Cadiz, has not yet been established by conclusive evidence. It is possible that the vessel which ran down the *Northfleet* was herself so gravely injured that she steered for the shore, but sank before she reached it, leaving no record of her fate. It will be remembered that the commander of the French steamer which sank the *Arctic* supposed that his own vessel had sustained more damage than had the huge Collins liner, and immediately headed for the land in order to save his own people. Let us hope that the *Murillo* is innocent, and that the real offender lies at the bottom of the Channel. For it would be far better for humanity had the sea washed out the guilt of those whose recklessness murdered the passengers of the *Northfleet*, than that they should have escaped to convince us that the world holds wretches so brutal and merciless as to calmly leave four hundred men and women to a horrible and inevitable death.

Our Public Schools.

No one familiar with the public schools of this City will question the necessity of a radical change in their management. The bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. PATTERSON provides for this by restoring the school system substantially to what it was previous to its falling under the control of the Tammany Ring. The proposed bill contemplates the appointment of the Commissioners by the Mayor, and the Trustees by the Board of Education; this is the only change. This bill has been approved by a large number of those who have heretofore been identified with public education, and they are confident that its passage will restore the schools to their former high standing. The Committee on Education of the Assembly are now considering this subject, and we trust that they will give it all the care and attention it deserves.

Among the reasons assigned for ousting the present Department of Public Instruction is the fact that the schools under its present control have decreased in attendance. The records of the department show that grammar and primary schools, from the establishment of the school system in 1842 up to the year 1869, showed an increased attendance every year, and that the attendance for the three years previous to 1869 increased in average attendance 11,980, and in the whole number taught 17,000. The average attendance during the year 1868 was 86,154; the whole number taught, 195,501. The average attendance in the schools for the three years previous to 1872 was 83,832, and the whole number taught, 187,033. This shows a decrease in the average attendance from 1868 to 1872 of 3,900, and in the whole number taught of 8,468. If the schools had increased in attendance for the three years ending January, 1872, as they did the three years previous to 1869, there would have been at least 25,000 more children in the schools in 1872. This is a deplorable statement, but true.

It may be interesting to our readers to know who were appointed Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction by the Mayor, to hold office for five years, under the act of 1871. The following are some of these Commissioners:

NATHANIEL SANDS, Commissioner of Taxes; WILLIAM WOODS, Commissioner of Docks; MAGNUS GROSS, Commissioner of Health; ISAAC BELL, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections; TIMOTHY BRENNAN, (brother of Sheriff,) Clerk to Controller Connolly; BERNARD SMYTH, late Receiver of Taxes; NATHANIEL JARVIS, Clerk of Court of Common Pleas; WILLIAM DURYEE, Superintendent of Docks; FRANK PALMER, President Broadway Bank, since City Chamberlain; LORIN INGERSOLL, (father of JIMMY INGERSOLL,) of the firm of INGERSOLL, WATSON & CO.

It is but fair to say that, in the place of three Commissioners who have resigned, the Mayor has appointed Dr. HOLLAND, R. G. BEARDSLEY, and E. O. JENKINS; all gentlemen, who have the confidence of the community, and will undoubtedly be retained in the Board of Education under the new law.

A New Grand Opera.

An event which, in the estimation of many, is more important than a revolution, a syndicate, or an imperial demise, has just taken place in Paris. A new opera has been brought out there, and the production has been invested with peculiar interest by the circumstances attending it. Over one hundred competitors were candidates for the great prize of the Conservatoire; and the jury of musicians has selected from the number the work that has now been made public. The subject of the libretto was arbitrarily designated, being the story of the King of Thule, as told in GOETHE'S ballad, and introduced by GOUNOD into his "Faust." M. LOUIS GALLET and M. EDOUARD BLAU are the writers of the successful version; and M. EUGENE DIAZ is the composer who has attained the supreme distinction of carrying off the prize of musical superiority. Of course, the matter has made a great stir. The memory of the glorious days when ROSSINI and his rival, MEYERBEER, competed for the lyric crown has been brought back again, and the splendid triumphs of "William Tell" and of the "Huguenots" have once more been canvassed and compared. People have fondly hoped that a like period of operatic glory would be ushered in by the advent of "La Coupe du Roi de Thule;" but, if we may trust the opinions that have reached us in print, the hope has been sadly disappointed. Notwithstanding that M. DIAZ has had six years wherein to write his opera, and his coadjutors "an indefinite time" to write the libretto, their joint work is pronounced a failure; and it is to be feared that the reputation of the *maestros* we have named is not destined to be eclipsed by M. EUGENE DIAZ.

The opera has not failed through lack of able singers or costly setting. M. FAURE, who seems to have done more than any one to save it, is highly complimented for his singing and acting of *Paddock*, who is a sort of jester like *Rigoletto*. Mme. GUEYMARD and Mlle. BLOCH have parts, together with M. ACHARD, and other recognized artists. The first act, at the palace of the King of Thule, is enlivened by the costumes of all nations, and by architectural finish and beauty never equaled, it is said, on the stage. The second act is under the sea, as in "Babil and Bijou," and "Water Babies," and divers persons are suspended in mid-air, or rather in mid-water, wherein they "levitate," like Mr. D. D. HOME, by some unknown machinery that attracts much curiosity. In the last act there is an earthquake, and there are other novelties equally attractive. But, alas! in spite of all these "effects," the magic touch of genius is missing, and the opera, according to a writer in the *Athenæum*, barely escaped being damned on its first representation. The libretto, that critic declares, is dull, and the music monotonous. The ballet music has no character. There are "no signs of individuality in the score." The composer has "no creative faculty." The finales have "no dramatic force, and sympathy is excited by none of the characters." Thus, notwithstanding the extraordinary interest of the occasion, the length of time it had been heralded, the extended catalogue of would-be rivals over whom M. DIAZ had clutched the laurel of fame, the presence of Orleans Princes, famous Bonapartist writers, and, "an unprecedented number of people distinguished in literature, art, and society," "La Coupe" will probably find its way very soon to the dusty shelves of neglect that hold so many relics of misled energy and disappointed ambition.

The circumstance is one much to be regretted. It is very unsatisfactory to receive so marked an evidence of what must, we apprehend, be called the lyric degeneracy of our immediate time. More people know music, more are fond of it, and more money is made out of it than a generation ago, and yet a comparison of the composers and their works, as produced then and now, is certainly far from cheering. The people in all the great civilized nations are yearning for an Augustan age of opera, but unhappily there appear to be no composers to produce it. We do not forget WAGNER, or VERDI, or GOUNOD: but which of these has given us a work equal to "William Tell" or the "Huguenots"? Doubtless there are those who will claim that position for "Lohengrin" or "Tannhauser," but we speak with reference to the general contemporaneous judgment of the world, just as it was elicited in the former cases. Here we have a jury of musical experts—second for learning and taste, it is to be supposed, to none that could be collected anywhere—selecting from over one hundred operas, many of them presumably from the leading composers of Europe, who have had unlimited time to work in, with the result we have described. The event is a forcible example of the fatality that often attends the combination of apparently favorable circumstances to produce a great success in art. Possibly out of the ninety-nine rejected scores one may turn out a masterpiece of genius. Perhaps there may be several better than "La Coupe." If we are to credit the *Athenæum* writer, none of them can well be worse. On the other hand, it is conceivable that the work of M. DIAZ may improve greatly on repetition, as has often happened, and that the judgment of the jury may be indorsed by the musical world of the future. Any theory, meanwhile, is obviously more pleasant than that which attests to the musical decadence of our age, and confesses that a generation taking infinite pleasure in one of the most delicious of arts should be incapable of producing genius of the first rank to originate or interpret it.

"One Hundred Years Old."

California is full of romance, and the famous little town of San Diego has a good share of it. In fact, romance and longevity appear to be San Diego's chief characteristics. A remarkable example of both still flourishes there in the person of an old gentleman known as "El Capitan;" and it may be safely said that nowhere else in the world could be found such a personage with such an experience. "El Capitan" may yet be seen daily stalking majestically across the Plaza, or musing on the golden sands that fringe the beautiful bay. He is as straight as an arrow, and he is one hundred and three years old. Once, as chief of the warlike Cahuillas, he claimed royal position and homage; and his rank has, in fact, been recognized by no less a potentate than DOM PEDRO, Emperor of Brazil. It is said that there was a time when "El Capitan" was distinguished, beyond any man on the Pacific coast, for success in love, war, and athletic sports, and his special good fortune in the first has lately been called to mind by a calamity that has befallen him.

It appears that in his prime "El Capitan" had no fewer than twenty wives—long preceding BRIGHAM YOUNG in the practice of polygamy in the plains of the West. These women were of the chieftain's own race, and their dusky beauties for years sufficed to satisfy his marital affections. Indeed, he exacted from them other services than those performed in the domestic circle. He compelled them to go with him into battle, and report says that, in spite of his bravery, the warrior never slighted their devotion by preventing them from covering his retreat. He had another peculiarity, for a red man, in being passionately fond of oysters. It was his custom to go down to the shores near his ancestral acres to gather the much-loved mollusks; and it was when engaged in one of these expeditions that an adventure befell him that colored his whole future life, and which we are now about to relate. It was about forty years ago, and "El Capitan" was a fine, stalwart young fellow of sixty-odd when the romantic event occurred. The chief went to the beach, in a lonely and distant spot, during a violent storm. His object was to procure stray oysters, but he picked up a waif of an altogether different character. Peering through the air, darkened by heavy clouds and driving spray, he saw the dismal spectacle of a sinking ship. On board that vessel was a fur-trader and his family—the trader being noted as one of the men who had previously been instrumental in ousting the agents of JOHN JACOB ASTOR from Astoria. The ship foundered, and all on board—with one exception—were drowned. The exception was a woman, who by some lucky chance clung to a boat, from which her companions had been washed away. The boat drove near to the shore, and was upset in the breakers. But the bold "Capitan" plunged into the surf, and, by the exertion of his enormous strength, brought the woman safely to land.

She was the daughter of the fur-trader, and, as in duty bound, she fell in love with her preserver. "El Capitan" bore her to his wigwam, restoratives were given, and the girl was soon restored to health. The jealousy of the twenty ladies, already in possession of the noble savage, was quieted by clubbing them over the head with his canoe-paddles. After the maiden's recovery, reversing the procedure of the fair *Desdemona*, she told her gallant *Othello* all her strange history. He became deeply enamored of her, and, in the sequel, they were regularly married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic faith. "El Capitan" had the grace—in time, not immediately—to detach himself from the other dames of his household, and he lived with his Caucasian bride through forty years of mutual confidence and love.

This happy and protracted term has, at length, come to an end. The chief has been called upon to give up at last what so providentially had been sent to his arms. At the age of sixty—fewer years than "El Capitan's" when he wedded her—the companion of his bosom has been taken away, and he has survived to witness her peaceful euthanasia. Strangely enough, this patriarch of the woods and plains, at the age of more than a hundred, still walks erect, like one of his own native pines, and still carries an eagle eye, and a martial front, as he did before the nineteenth century was born. It is not surprising that San Diego should regard "El Capitan" as one of her choicest lions, or that the old warrior should attract, as he does, universal sympathy and admiration.

Ghosts in Rome Centre.

It does not speak well for the good judgment of a ghost that he should voluntarily revisit the earth at a season so excessively cold and disagreeable as the present Winter has proved—unless, indeed, the ghostly substance is more impervious to cold than we have authority for believing that it is to heat. Nevertheless, as we have already remarked, there has lately been a large immigration of ghosts to various parts of the country, and the shadowy stream is still flowing in upon us. Within a day or two the telegraph has informed us of the advent of a small colony of ghosts in Lansingburg, in this State, and of an entirely new form of spectral dissipation with which certain roystering ghosts have disturbed the vicinity of Rome Centre, in Michigan. Of the Lansingburg spirits nothing has yet been published, except the bare statement that they are addicted to yelling loudly at unseemly hours. The ghosts of Rome Centre—so called in order to distinguish it from North Rome, South Rome, and Rome Four Corners—are, on the contrary, both silent and invisible, and it is only by the unique drawings with which they decorate the houses of the Central Romans that their presence is recognized.

These drawings are usually discovered in the early morning, decorating window-panes which, perhaps, had been scrupulously cleaned during the preceding day. The proprietor of the window, looking out to investigate the condition of the weather, is startled to discover the lifelike portrait of a spectral colored man, staring with fixed and awful eyes, as though an actual colored person were standing outside of the window, and needlessly flattening his presumably level nose against the glass, in order to pry into the privacy of the breakfast table. It is hardly necessary to say that no such colored person is actually present in the flesh. The ghostly artists have merely drawn a "Portrait of a Colored Gentleman" upon the window-pane with colors imperceptible to the touch, and which no amount of purely human soap can possibly wash away.

In addition to the particular portrait above described, the windows of Rome Centre display numerous studies of male and female heads which, from their exceeding ugliness, are apparently purely ideal, unless, indeed, they are the likenesses of persons moving in exclusively ghostly circles. This supposition, however, is rendered doubtful by the fact that a horribly grinning head of an irritated cat is one of these supernatural studies, and that there is no reason to believe that the dead cat renews her earthly career, and in ghostly form lives on to devastate the back yards of the future world, and to harass the ears of sensitive ghosts with spiritual caterwaulings. The fact that these pictures exist is of more importance to the housewives of Rome Centre than is the question what they represent. No respectable matron is willing that her parlor windows should display portraits of uninteresting women, undesirable colored persons, and irrelevant cats. Nevertheless, the utmost efforts of the scrubbing brush fail to undo the work of the supernatural artists, and unless Rome Centre should recklessly give itself over to the tender mercies of the glazier, and sternly replace with clean glass each pane that the ghostly pencil has imprudently illustrated, that respectable Michigan village will soon become a museum of art, and will sink to the position of a portion of the rotunda of the National Capitol in the number and badness of its pictorial embellishments.

The Louisiana Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed the Louisiana investigation at 10½ this morning.

Mr. Morton requested that the room be cleared so that the Committee might hold a brief preliminary consultation.

At 1 o'clock the clerk of the committee announced that the examination of witnesses was adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning, indicating that the committee has not yet arrived at an agreement concerning the electoral vote, which involves two questions:

First—Were any electors of President and Vice-President legally elected in Louisiana? and if so,

Second—Were the Greeley or the Grant electors so elected?

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS. [illegible]

[illegible]

More, perhaps, than [illegible] Mr. Sothern's acting is [illegible] finish. Its unflagging [illegible] and good taste are [illegible] teristics; but a certain [illegible] elaboration are the most striking [illegible] comedian's style, and to them, we fancy, he has owed most of his success. In all his parts—*Dundreary*, *Sam*, and the rest—there is a [illegible] ing up of clever detail; but it is managed with so airy and swift a touch, so wholesome a disregard of struggling, or even pausing, for "points," that much of what is fine is not thoroughly understood by an audience at first hearing, and a second and third are needed—as one goes back repeatedly to take in the beauties of a fine picture—before all of Mr. Sothern's excellence, his thought, his study, his fresh sense of humor, and his agile faculty for [illegible] it, can be entirely appreciated.

In "David Garrick," played by Mr. Sothern, last night, at Wallack's, for the first time, the actor's powers are placed in a somewhat novel light. The piece was written, to measure, we suppose, by the late T. W. Robertson. It demands versatility in a very uncommon degree. In fact, to play the part of *Garrick* well, an actor must almost be Garrick. He must have genius, that is to say, for tragedy as well as for comedy; or to subdivide these again, he must be able to excel alike in [illegible] and in domestic pathos; and he must be equally at home in portraying the elegant manners of artificial society and in grasping the humor of broad farce. When we say that Mr. Sothern does all these things, and does them all nearly equally well, we imply that his performance of *Garrick* is one of singular force and brilliancy. Indeed, if we are to take any one of Mr. Sothern's creations as a test of dramatic talent, his *Garrick*, to our mind, fills out a far higher and broader ideal than anything else he does.

The story of "David Garrick" is familiar to many play-goers, and is taken, we believe, from a French original. The great actor is described in it as having fallen in love with a young lady whom he has only seen in the theatre when he acted. This feeling has been cherished for five months, and, as it afterward appears, is reciprocated by its fair object. *Garrick* one day is invited to meet a stranger in the city on particular business. Keeping the appointment, he meets a rich merchant, *Ingot*, admirably acted by Mr. John Gilbert, who, after considerable circumlocution, confides to the actor that *Ada Ingot*, the merchant's daughter, has fallen in love with him from seeing him act, and *Ingot* thereupon offers *Garrick* a large sum to quit England, and the stage, so as to [illegible] there by his professional efforts. The actor refuses to leave either his country or his beloved profession, but proposes to *Ingot* that the latter shall invite him to dinner, when, meeting *Ada*, he may carry out a plan to disgust her and put an end to her passion. The scheme results in [illegible] and subsequently a [illegible] and low ways of every sort, and this affords scope for a scene of extraordinary [illegible] and ingenuity, to which Mr. Sothern does ample justice, and in which he was very [illegible]. In the sequel, the plot is [illegible] no fault of its concoction and *Ingot's* [illegible] comes to a satisfactory [illegible]. The piece was [illegible] Mr. Sothern's [illegible] before the curtain. Mr. Gilbert's *Ingot* [illegible] much relished, the character being [illegible] of the old-fashioned type of middle-[illegible] man in which this artist is always so happy. Miss Katharine Rogers played *Ada* very prettily indeed, and Mr. Polk was quite acceptable in the fox-hunting squire. As regards the stage setting, it came about as near perfection as anything we ever see. The antique furniture was real, we believe, not sham, and the costumes of the scenes was otherwise tastefully contained.

Considered as a play, and aside from the great merit of Mr. Sothern's embodiment, there is much in "David Garrick" to touch and to interest. Poor Robertson's turn for sentiment, as well as for wit, is well known, and, in the clever piece both are often delicately and gracefully illustrated. The beauty and the profit of faith in a loved object, and the immeasurable joy and elevation of adhesive fidelity, under all possible obstacles or untoward circumstances, are well set forth in the text; which likewise contains a great deal of adroit whim and ludicrous situation of a sort to make the drama "popular"—as well as something much better. "David Garrick" is a very good play, very well acted, and every play-goer who can possibly do so should see and enjoy it.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"Alixe" is drawing famously at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, and the acting of Miss Morris in the heroine is the talk of the town. The young lady has done herself great credit by this effort, and it will do much to smooth and assure her professional future. "Alixe" will, of course, be played on indefinitely.... Mr. Florence has been acting *Bob Brierly* capitally all the week at Booth's. The simplicity and pathos of this creation are almost unique in their way, and fairly warrant the hold "The Ticket-of-leave Man" has taken on public liking.... "One Hundred Years Old" continues to run to good houses at the Union-square Theatre, and the portrait of the venerable hero, as painted by Mr. Mark Smith, improves, as we expected, with time. The drama has some striking situations, and is well worth seeing.... The last matinée (but one) of the "Cataract of the Ganges" was enjoyed yesterday at the Grand Opera-house. It is understood that after next week the spectacle will be withdrawn. The performance yesterday—apart from the dramatic glories, sanguinary battles, nimble acrobats, fiery horses, and real water of the stage—was memorable for the number of babies and small children who witnessed it; and, what is worthy of note, witnessed it with most admirable quiet. No baby was heard to cry, even during the "terrific combats," or when Zeurina dashed up the cataract on her foaming charger; and the babies of a slightly larger growth sucked their sugar-plums in praiseworthy stillness and rapt attention. The next novelty here will contain something about a "Rogue" and something about "Mark Twain;" from which facts some readers may make a guess at its nature.

Rome Gossip.

Mr. Jefferson acted on Saturday in Wilmington, Del.... Monday, Miss Sarah Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Kate Claxton, and Messrs. Ringgold, Rockwell, Griffiths, and Davidge are to act in "Alixe," in Springfield, Mass.... Mr. Saville has not yet decided upon resuming operations in Washington.... Mme. Lucca and Miss Leclerq were last week in Chicago.... Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault were last week at De Bar's Opera-house in St. Louis.... Mr. Ole Bull played last week in St. Louis.... The Aimée Opera Bouffe Troupe was in Louisville.... English opera is to be given at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week.... The Lydia Thompson Troupe appears this week in Louisville.... Wednesday a Patti-Mario concert will take place in Louisville.... Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and their company were at Pike's Opera-house in Cincinnati.... Mr. John E. Owens was at the New-Orleans Varieties.... Miss Charlotte Thompson was last week in Cleveland.... Lester Wallack, Miss Edith Challis, and Lytton Sothern are to act this week at the Providence Opera-house.... Monday and Tuesday G. L. Fox and his company performed at Wilmington, N. C.... Miss Neilson acted last week at the Boston Theatre, and Miss Ethel was at the Boston Globe.... Mr. Edwin Booth acted four nights last week in Detroit.... Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was at the Walnut-street Theatre in Philadelphia.

Foreign Notes.

M. DUMAS' NEW PLAY.

A Parisian correspondent of the London *Daily News* recounts as follows the story and representation of M. Dumas' new play: M. Dumas' new piece, the "Femme de Claude," was played for the first time at the Gymnase last night—and thanks to the ever-progressive talent of Mlle. [illegible] it is likely enough to [illegible]

his nights. It has a somewhat curious history, without a knowledge of which, it would be impossible to catch the drift of the author, and not altogether easy thoroughly to comprehend his work. Some months back, as your readers will doubtless recollect, a M. Dubourg stabbed his wife to death in her room in the [illegible], her paramour saving his own life by a precipitate flight on to the roof. The [illegible] jury actually condemned M. Dubourg, who was shown on his trial to have lain in wait for his own dishonor, and to have shamefully neglected his erring wife, to five years' imprisonment. M. Henri d'Ideville, the clever author of the *Journal of a Diplomatist*, took occasion to remark in the [illegible], that it would perhaps have been as well if M. Dubourg had abstained from murdering his wife. This brought M. Dumas into the field. The son of the author of the "Three Musketeers" prides himself on his knowledge of the female sex in particular, and the duties of mankind in general. So the spirit moved him to publish a pamphlet, under the strange title of *L'Homme-Femme*, in which he laid it down that when a woman is peculiarly vicious and incorrigible, it is the husband's duty to rid the world of such a creature—in other words to kill her. "Tue-la," was the advice given by M. Dumas to husbands afflicted with erring spouses. Although *L'Homme-Femme*, like everything else M. Dumas writes, had a large circulation, few people were convinced by it, and wife-murder did not increase in any notable proportion in Paris. Hence the "Femme de Claude," which is specially designed to show how necessary, right, and fitting it is to kill one's wife occasionally.

Claude (M. Landrol) is an inventor; he has, when the play commences, just succeeded in designing a cannon of such tremendous power and destructive force as to render it irresistible; he determines to devote his invention, not to his own profit, but to the defense and aggrandizement of his country. But, like most inventors, *Claude* is not overblessed with money. Having spent a great part of his fortune in experiments in cannon founding, he finds himself obliged to sell his house and home to carry on his experiments. A notary, *M. Daniel*, presents himself, and talks of buying the property. "But why sell at all," he suddenly exclaims; "I will advance you any money you may require on condition you will associate me in the profits of your enterprise." This, however, *Claude* steadily refuses to do. He does not regard his invention as a stepping-stone to fortune, but as a means to restore his fallen country to the rank she once held in Europe. "But you are making war more horrible than ever," objects the man of law. "Not so," retorts *Claude*, repeating, unconsciously of course, a speech of Sir William Armstrong on the beach at Shoeburyness years ago, "I am rendering war impossible." This sentiment delighted the audience greatly, and the house rang with applause. But what pleased the spectators much more was when *Claude* went on to say that there was no fear of his all-powerful invention being abused in the hands of France, "For France never makes unjust wars!" Finding *Claude* himself inflexible, and quite determined not to sell his terrible invention, the wily *M. Daniel* addresses himself to the wife of *Claude* (Mlle. Desclée) who has just returned from a mysterious journey. To her the pretended notary makes a clean breast of it. "I really represent a powerful association which has determined to buy up all inventions from which profit can be derived. What will you sell me your husband's secret for?" *Césarine*—such is the wife's name—begins by declaring that she will tell her husband, but the cunning agent reduces her very quickly to silence by proving that he is acquainted with her past life, which does not bear looking into. "I do not care for that," shrieks the guilty woman; "and he has forgiven me." "No nonsense, Madame," replies the agent; "what your husband does not know is that you fled from here lately with a paramour, under pretext of a journey to see a relative; that paramour took 200,000 francs away with him. You have that money; where is M. Richard, your lover? Say a word, and I will tell your husband, and he or I will hand you over to the Public Prosecutor as a murderess!" *Césarine* is now thoroughly frightened; she tacitly consents to betray her husband's secret, and the sham notary leaves her. Left alone, *Césarine* the guilty says: "Well, I must commit yet one more crime, and then I will be good for ever after." On which edifying remark the curtain falls, and the first act comes to an end. In the second act, a charming young Jewess *Rebecca* (Mlle. Pierson) quite composedly informs *Claude* that she loves him, and that she hopes to marry him in the next world. While *Mlle. Rebecca* is listening to *Claude's* protestations of love in a future world, *Claude's* wife is listening to his pupil *M. Antonin's* ardent professions of love in this. As might naturally be expected, there is after this a scene between *Claude* and his wife, in which the latter vainly attempts to regain her lost place in his affections. All in vain. *Claude* tells her brutally that he has no love left for such as she, and excites her to defy him. "Ah!" screams the jealous, erring wife, "I am to perish, I see; but have a care, I will not fall alone." This scene was acted by Mlle. Desclée in a manner which brought down the house, and so loud and long was the applause that it was some minutes before the play continued. *Claude* is careless of his wife's threats. "Do what you like to me," he says, "but take care how you harm the innocent. If you do this, and add fresh misfortunes to those you have already caused, I will kill you." With these words the curtain falls on the close of the second act. The beginning of the third act shows *Claude* in his study by moonlight, praying. He asks, in language which would have caused the play to be hissed from the stage in England, whether he had better kill his wife or not? Before he has made up his mind on this subject, the treacherous notary enters. He wishes *Claude* good-bye, and, as if the author feared he had been too pious in the person of his hero just before, is made to deliver a speech so crudely cynical and so abominably blasphemous that the audience showed their disapprobation by loud murmurs. Although warned of his danger by a servant, *Claude* leaves the house to see his *bien aimée Rebecca* safe to the station. In the absence of her husband, *Césarine* endeavors to persuade his pupil to betray the secret of the invention. At the last moment the wretched *Antonin's* better feelings prevail, and he endeavors to wrest the precious papers from *Césarine's* grasp. She resists him, however, and flings them out of the window to the false notary, who has promised her a million francs for them. Just then *Claude* enters; he catches up a musket, the invention of *Antonin*, and shows its efficacy by blowing out *Césarine's* brains. Turning to *Antonin*, he then coolly remarks across the dead body of his erring wife, "Now come and work," and the "Femme de Claude" is at an end. There was loud applause when the curtain fell, but for whom it was meant was soon shown when M. Landrol, who acted the part of *Claude* with great cleverness, came forward to announce the author's name. Cries, repeated again and again from pit to gallery, were at once raised of "Desclée! Desclée!" and for five minutes the unfortunate M. Landrol was unable to make himself heard. At length the storm subsided, and M. Landrol said, "Ladies and gentlemen, the play we have had the honor of acting before you to-night is by ——" "Mlle. Aimée Desclée!" screamed a "Titi" from the gallery, and the house seemed to consider the joke a good one. When at length M. Landrol pronounced M. Dumas' name, it was very coldly received. Then Mlle. Desclée was led on, and the audience gave the actress the reception she had so richly merited. I, for one, and I know that this opinion was that of not a few of my neighbors, am convinced that but for the efforts and the talent of M. Landrol and Mlle. Desclée, the piece would have been a failure. Mme. Desclée alone is a host in herself, and her acting would save a much worse play than the "Femme de Claude." She has improved in personal appearance of late no less than in power and truth; and if it be true, as reported, that she is to act next season in London, the play-goers on your side of the channel have cause to be thankful.

Noble Letter from Gov. Carpenter.

It has been ascertained that Gov. C. C. Carpenter of Iowa is among the sureties on a bond given May 4, 1870, by S. E. Rankin, the defaulting treasurer of the State Agricultural College. While uncertain on this point, Gov. Carpenter addressed the following letter to the Attorney-General of the State:

STATE OF IOWA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DES MOINES, Feb. 3, 1873.

Hon. M. E. Cutts, Oskaloosa, Iowa:

MY DEAR SIR: It is rumored here that another bond, given by Major Rankin as late as 1870, has been found by the Secretary of the Agricultural College. It is further rumored that my name is on the bond as one of the bondsmen. I have no positive knowledge as to the truth of this, but have no reason to doubt it. I do not remember signing a bond with the Major, but I had such confidence in his ability and integrity three years ago that if he had asked me to sign a bond with him, I should have done so without a second thought; and it is therefore not strange that I should have forgotten it. I write you thus early in regard to this matter that there may be no mistaking my position. It has always been a conviction with me that when a man accepts a public trust his official duties are above his private and personal interests; therefore I desire to say now that if you regard this bond as valid, and as covering any portion of Rankin's defalcation, I hope you will take prompt steps to collect upon it. And should you be in doubt as to its legal effect, in view of the time which has elapsed since it was given, I desire you to give the State the benefit of the doubt, and proceed to the collection, or at least to the determination of the doubt through the courts. The only thing that will give us an administration of public affairs in the interest of pure government, is to promptly expose every delinquency, no matter who it may involve, and to rigidly enforce the law in the collection of forfeited securities, no matter who may suffer; and, notwithstanding my circumstances are such that the payment of any considerable sum would take all I have, yet it will not hurt me more than anybody else in the same situation, and I desire to see the law enforced to the end.

Your friend, C. C. CARPENTER.

THE WATER-COLOR COLLECTION.

Sixth Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design—Notes.

The sixth Winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design opened on Thursday, with what has been called an "International Exhibition by Artists in Water-colors." The catalogue comprises 653 works, of which about 350 are by our own artists, and the remainder are specimens of the English and French schools. The two collections have been kept separate, in a great measure—the foreign pictures occupying the south room and the corridor, and the others the north, east, and west rooms, which they entirely fill. The foreign collection is rather a disappointing one, and cannot be said, in any measure, to represent the English and French schools, as most of the great masters of the art have not thought fit to send their works for exhibition here. This, of course, was to be anticipated, for such men as Birkett Foster, Cooper, Gilbert, Harding, Leighton, Millais, Leslie, Frith, Cox, Jr., Armitage, Corbould, Mole, and Tenniel do not need to seek purchasers for their works out of Great Britain, though it might perhaps have been expected that a few of their studies or sketches, if not of their finished pictures, could have been obtained on loan. As it is, the foreign school is represented by Callow, Croft, Regamy, Doré, Collingwood Smith, Warren, Severn, Tom Pyne, C. L. Tripp, Chas. Smith, Elizabeth Murray, Baker, W. H. Smith, C. H. Cox, Alfred Parsons, J. S. Prout, and T. Faed. There are also two sketches by Ruskin, and a drawing by Sir Thos. Lawrence.

From the collection contributed by our own artists we miss the names of Wm. Hart and others that can be ill spared, and one of the reasons for this, we are sorry to hear, is that "painting water-colors does not pay." Many persons imagine that a water-color is nothing more or less than a sort of cheap oil-painting; that it can be done in about a quarter the time that it takes to execute a work in oil; that it will soon fade; that it makes "no show whatever" when hung beside oils, and that, consequently, it ought to be sold at about half the price of a work in that medium. We need hardly say that all these conclusions are entirely wrong, utterly false in fact, and based on an entire ignorance of the process of painting in water-colors, and of the first principles of art. But to pass on to the pictures themselves.

In the south room we find a remarkably strong and richly-colored work by Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, (No. 389,) entitled "The Eleventh Hour." It represents the interior of a prison. On a stone bench is seated the criminal, and by his side his wife, or perhaps his daughter, who is holding out to him the emblem of salvation, from which he shrinks with averted face. A fine contrast is afforded between the stern, strong, rough countenance of the guilty man, and the tender, lovely face of the innocent woman. The expressions are well brought out, the attitudes good and not entirely conventional, and the colors rich and pure. It is decidedly the best figure-piece in the room.

An illustration of Tennyson's "Dora," by H. R. Robertson, is conventionally pretty, which is all the praise we can bestow on it. Miss Elizabeth Thompson sends "A Uhlan Scout," galloping away from a burning village, strongly and broadly painted, and giving a sense of motion, but impossible in attitude. Of heads of Arab sheiks, and shepherds, and peasants, and babies, there are many, though none specially worthy of attention.

Of the marine pieces, that by George L. Hall (No. 424) is unmistakably the best. "The Hollow Ocean Ridges Roaring into Cataracts" is the name Mr. Hall has chosen for his work. Though rather sketchy, it gives the sense of flying foam and scudding clouds, wind and storm and salt sea air, as no other work in the collection does.

Quite in another style are Mr. Collingwood Smith's "Garden of the Tuileries." "The Old Tower, Lucerne," "Interior of Hardwicke Hall," and "The Tête Noir." They all possess a certain degree of excellence; and though there is little in them to find fault with, they fall short of deserving special commendation. He gives us the scene, indeed, but hardly its spirit. In this respect Mr. Tom Pyne succeeds better than Mr. Smith, as is exemplified in "The Lover's Leap." Miss Keys' "Corn-field" (No. 356) is also deserving of attention, for its sentiment rather than its execution. "The River Dart," by Charles Smith, (No. 382,) would be a good picture were it not almost spoiled by the water, which forms a very prominent part of it. Mr. S. H. Baker's "Druid Circle" is good, though rather hard. Mr. Alfred Parson's "Somersetshire Stream" is a careful study, and, though by no means devoid of faults, has feeling in it; and the same may be said of Mr. Alfred Powell's "Old Mill near Ullswater." (No. 486.)

Of interiors the collection has quite a number, many of them being specially interesting. We have "Queen Elizabeth's Bed-chamber," by W. H. Smith; "Entrance to Rouen Cathedral," by John Burgess; "James I.'s Bed-room, Knole," by Louise Rayner; "The Picture Gallery at Hardwicke," by Mr. C. Smith, and others, all good of their kind, Miss Rayner's being, perhaps, the best.

The numerous sketches in black and white form one of the features of the exhibition. It is to be regretted that Mr. Wm. Hart, who had intended to be a contributor to this portion of the collection, was prevented from doing so, as we find nothing in the gallery superior, if equal in merit, to the sketches he had prepared for it. Among the best in the corridor are those by Edwin Edwards, Felix Regamy, J. B. Linton, J. T. Heseltine, John Burgess, S. A. Fildes, and some of the original drawings for *Punch*, by George Du Maurier. Miss H. Paterson has also an excellent drawing, executed for the London *Graphic*. On each side of the door leading to the south room will be found sketches by Gustave Doré, (Nos. 521 and 522,) being illustrations for "The Toilers of the Sea." The first represents "The Wreck"—a mass of spars and cordage, rocks, waves, sky, gloom, and flashes of moonlight, amid which stands one solitary man, unappalled by the terrors that surround him. In the second we have "The Octopus" or devil-fish, which has just seized its prey, entwined him in its horrible arms, and is slowly swallowing the poor creature, who is gazing on his terrible antagonist with ghastly, terror-struck face. Both compositions are excellent examples of Doré's style.

In the west room will be found T. Faed's "Scott and His Friends," (No. 240,) a composition well known from the engravings. It is the property of Mr. C. H. Isham, who may well be proud of it. It shows in a striking manner what can be done with body colors in the hands of a master. So rich, so pure, so brilliant are the tints of this old picture, painted in 1849, that it looks as if it had come fresh from the studio, while those beside it had been faded by time. The composition itself is too well known to need criticism.

Of other foreign works we shall have opportunity of speaking hereafter. Of the American collection we can only say now that it is apparently about equal, at least in point of interest, to that of last year. Mr. Bellows shows to advantage, as usual, and so do Mr. W. T. Richards, R. S. Gifford, and A. T. Bricher. The last has a very notable work in the north room, (No. 85,) "On the Meadows of Old Newburyport," which is an advance on any of his previous efforts. It is certainly a little hard and metallic, but a picture which will bear inspection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fine collection of oil paintings, the property of Messrs. Williams & Everett, of Boston, is on view at the Somerville Gallery, comprising specimens by Bouguereau, Beranger, Corot, Escosura, Meyer von Bremen, Zamacois, Troyon, Schreyer, and other foreign artists, with a few very choice works by Bierstadt, Bellows, Bricher, Hy. Bacon, Guy Richards, S. Colman, and others of our own school. They are worthy of a more extended notice than we at present have space for.

Mr. James R. Brevoort, National Academician, being about to visit Europe, has decided to dispose of his entire collection of pictures, studies, and sketches, embracing scenes from New-England, New-Jersey, Lake Dunmore, and the picturesque shores of Cape Ann. Many of them were executed during the past year. They are now on view at No. 817 Broadway, and will be sold at auction on the 13th and 14th inst.

Mme. De H. Hazard has opened a studio at No. 15 Union-place, on Fourth-avenue and Seventeenth-street. The statuary on view comprises "Abandonata," "La Pace Generosa," "L'Esperance," "Summer and Autumn," and "Rustic Felicity."

At the sale of the pictures and *objets d'art* of M. Theophile Gautier, at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, recently, a "Diana," by Baudry, brought 6,000 francs; "Pasqua Maria," by Bonnat, 3,700 francs; "Lady Macbeth," by Delacroix, 7,000 francs; "Vue Prise en Orient," by Diaz, 4,000 francs; "Panthère Noire," by Gérome, 8,100 francs; "Les Trois Grands Poètes," by Ingres, 3,600 francs; "Tête de Femme," by Ricard, 3,420 francs; "Landscape," by Theodore Rousseau, 3,000 francs; "Leda," by Ziegler, 1,225 francs; "Les Levriers Russes," by Jadin, 3,800 francs. A Mlle. Ory commissioned one of her friends to purchase for her a picture which she had presented to M. Gautier, limiting the price to 150 francs; it sold for 3,350 francs. The first day's sale produced 98,090 francs.

LORD LYTTON.

The Romancer's Death and Burial—His Habits and Dwelling-Place in Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1873.

To-day Lord Lytton was buried, in Westminster Abbey, on the edge of what is called the Poet's Corner. The funeral was very simple and unpretending. The little procession passed through the streets from Grosvenor-square to the Abbey almost unseen in a dense fog, and even within the Abbey the scene was almost as dark as night. The grave adjoins that of Humphrey Bouchier, a relative of the Lyttons, who fell, in 1470, at the battle of Barnet, which is described in the *Last of the Barons*. On every ground Bulwer was entitled to his place in the Abbey. He had distinguished himself in public life as well as in literature; but it was on his popularity as a man of letters that he most prided himself. He took little personal interest in political matters, and party politics were not to his taste. Disraeli and he were old friends, and he had a strong regard for Lord Derby, and was rather flattered by the notion of sitting in the Cabinet. He took office, but soon grew tired of it. He spoke seldom in the House of Commons, and subsided into absolute silence when removed to the House of Lords. He was not in any kind of way a great man, but such distinction as he gained was well earned. His younger brother, Sir Henry, who died last year under the title of Lord Dalling, had more "go" in him. He was a smart talker, a prompt, ingenious and energetic diplomatist—too ingenious and energetic his employers thought, for he was always getting into scrapes. But Lord Lytton, whose writings are brilliant, was himself the reverse of brilliant. He was dull, slow, plodding—a tortoise who made a good race. There was nothing spontaneous about him. Whatever he did was the result of sheer hard work. He had great discrimination and pertinacity, and great power of application, and what he had resolved to do he always did at least respectably by dint of unsparing labor. He had an ambition to be a poet, and he became an accomplished versifier. The strongest thing about his novels is the construction of the plot, and that is just the thing which a man can get to be clever in by hard practice. Having mastered one style of writing, he could set to work to learn another style. In the *Caxtons*, for instance, he turned over a new leaf, and everybody who compares the *Caxtons* and *My Novel*, with Sterne's writings, will see where he found his model, and how closely he stuck to it. He had some reputation as a speaker, for his speeches always read well, but they were not effective in delivery. They were always carefully prepared beforehand. They were touched up and polished over and over again, and then got by heart, and recited with tones and gestures which had been elaborately rehearsed. Bulwer had an odd, droning drawl, and his utterances were rather waves of sound than articulate syllables. The most expert reporters could have made nothing of his speech if he had not supplied them with his manuscript. In private conversation he was slow and rather commonplace. He talked in a pompous manner, and his deafness gave him a stupid look. The portraits are all idealized. You must read that in the *Graphic* by the help of that in *Vanity Fair*. His face was hard, sharp and withered—he had the eagle beak, the big rings under the eyes, the sad and wrinkled countenance of Don Quixote, with whom he had some other points of resemblance. His place at Knebworth was fitted up in the old baronial style, with shields and banners, and coats of armor, high-backed chairs, and all the knick-nacks of a curiosity shop. Instead of flunkies in plush, you expected to be received by a silver-haired seneschal and a couple of beef-eaters in ruffs and breast plates. The show had a cheap, tawdry look. There is a large banqueting hall, and on the roof is the following inscription, written by the owner himself:

Read the Rede on this old Roof Tree,
Here be trust fast, Opinion free,
Knightly right hand, Christian knee,
Worth in all, Wit in some.
Laughter open, Slander dumb.
Hearth where rooted Friendships grow,
Safe as Altar even to Foe;
And the sparks that upward go,
When the hearth-flame dies below,
If thy sap in these may be,
Fear no Winter, Old Roof Tree.

Bulwer and Dickens were great friends, and they bore a good deal of resemblance to each other in the theatrical idea of their character. Mr. John Forster took upon himself the task of literary adviser to both of them, and perhaps Mr. Forster will favor the world with a few more chapters of his autobiography, under the title, this time, of "Memoirs of Lord Lytton." Robert Lytton, who succeeds his father in the peerage and estates, has been for some years Secretary of Legation at Vienna—a post he will now have to resign, as it is *infra dig* for a nobleman to be anything but a minister or ambassador. Some suitable post will probably be found for him, though he may perhaps prefer to try his hand at domestic politics. Some years ago he published several volumes of poetry, under the name of "Owen Meredith"—but to be confounded with George Meredith, the poet and novelist. The poetry was smart and the versification easy, but the ideas were rather commonplace and conventional, and too much of the Byronic type. At the most, the poems were only promising, and the promise has yet to be fulfilled. Lady Lytton, who has for many years been separated from her husband, is still alive. She used to write books against him and pursue him to the hustings, when he was addressing his constituents. The *Parisians*, a rather a *rococo* novel, now appearing in *Blackwood*, was written by Lord Lytton. It is said to have been completed, and another novel, *Kenelm Chillingly*, which was on the eve of publication, is also in a tolerably advanced state. It is now known that Lord Lytton was the author of an ingenious fancy, called *The Coming Race*, which appeared in *Blackwood*.

An Old Complaint.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can't you do something with the incorrigible Metropolitan Gas Company? The unfortunate and the helpless have the habit of looking to THE TIMES for a redress of their grievances, where they are not able to help themselves, and as remonstrance and expostulation have been tried with this hard-hearted company, and all in vain, as a last resort I appeal to you. I am a widow with a limited income, and a large family dependent upon me for support. Economy, under such circumstances, is an indispensable necessity, and I get along pretty well with everything else but this terrible gas company. Here I am powerless. They pretended to reduce the price per 100 cubic feet for gas about a year ago from thirty-five cents to twenty-seven and a half cents. But, alas, like the apples of Sodom, it was a delusion and a snare. It was pleasant to the sight, but decidedly unpleasant to the taste, for I find that my monthly bills, with the most rigid economy and vigilant oversight, are fully equal to what they were before the pretended reduction. Dear Mr. Editor, can't you help us? Why is it that we hear no complaints of other companies? and what has become of the new gas company that promised us relief?

MATERFAMILIAS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 7, 1873.

OBITUARY.

Gen. John W. Geary, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

A telegram from Harrisburg announces the sudden death of Major-Gen. John W. Geary, ex-Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. He rose apparently in good health, yesterday morning, but soon after breakfast dropped dead in a chair. In this event Pennsylvania loses one of her most patriotic citizens.

John W. Geary was born Dec. 30, 1819, near Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland County, Penn. After enjoying such school facilities as existed at that early day, he completed his education at Jefferson College in Canonsburg, Washington County. On leaving college, Mr. Geary decided to adopt the law as a profession, and was in due time admitted to practice. His love of study also led him to master the details of civil engineering. This proved to be his true vocation, and he became Civil Engineer and Superintendent of the Alleghany Railroad, a position he held until the outbreak of the Mexican War, when he at once recruited a company in Cambria County under the title of "The American Highlanders." His command being assigned to the Twenty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania troops, Capt. Geary was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment joined Gen. Scott's army at Vera Cruz, and the regiment greatly distinguished itself in the battles of La Hoya, Cerro Gordo, Chopultepec, and Gerita de Belina. When the defenses before the City of Mexico were stormed, the Twenty-first lost its Colonel, (Roberts,) and Col. Geary succeeded to the chief command, receiving his commission soon after the triumphal entry of Scott into the capital of Mexico.

As soon as peace was declared, Col. Geary returned to his native State, intending to resume his profession of engineering. He was, however, induced in 1849 to abandon it, and accept from President Polk the appointment of Postmaster at the newly-established City of San Francisco, and entered upon the duties of his position in April of that year. In the month of August following, he was unanimously elected First Alcalde of San Francisco, and at the close of the year was re-elected to the position by a vote of 7,106 to 12. In 1850 when the preponderance of the American element led to a change in the form of local government, Alcalde Geary became the first Mayor of San Francisco, and made himself famous by thoroughly organizing an efficient Volunteer Fire Department, being himself the Chief Engineer. Mayor Geary also joined in the movement for securing to California a free State Constitution. In 1852 Mr. Geary left California, reaching his home in April, where he remained in private life until 1856, when, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed Governor of Kansas by President Pierce, the nomination being promptly confirmed by the Senate. No sooner had Gov. Geary reached the Territory of Kansas than he found himself opposed by the Border Ruffians, but he maintained his authority despite their efforts, taking for his motto "Equal and exact justice to all." In 1857, it became apparent that the Pierce Administration had determined to force a slave constitution upon the people of Kansas, and finding that Buchanan, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, had also avowed himself in favor of the same policy, Mr. Geary decided to resign his Governorship and again return to Pennsylvania. In April, 1861, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, his military instincts led him to proffer his services to the Government, and President Lincoln accepted them by giving him a commission as colonel, with orders to raise a regiment. So popular was the Colonel that no less than sixty-six companies applied for permission to join his command, a fact that led to his being authorized to accept eighteen companies of infantry and Knapp's battery of artillery. With this miniature brigade Col. Geary was ordered to Harper's Ferry, where he was assigned to the defense of Maryland Heights and the river front of thirty miles. On Oct. 16, 1861, the Confederates, under command of Gens. Ashby and Evans, attacked Col. Geary's forces on the Heights of Bolivar, but they were repulsed, despite the fact that the Union forces were opposed to five times their number. Col. Geary was wounded in the knee at this engagement, but he was again in the saddle in the Spring of 1862, and being placed in the Shenandoah Valley, captured the City of Leesburg and drove the rebels from the possession of Snicker's, Ashby's, Manassas, Chester's and Thornton's Gaps, in the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains. This service was duly rewarded by the Government in the promotion of Col. Geary to the rank of brigadier-general, (April 25, 1862.) At the first battle of Cedar Mountain, June 26, 1862, Gen. Geary took a conspicuous part, being slightly wounded during the action in the left foot, though he refused to leave the field. Just at the close of the battle he was again and severely wounded in his sword-arm. This necessitated his temporary retirement from the field, but he again resumed active operations in the Fall of 1862, and in December of that year captured Winchester. When Hooker reorganized the Army of the Potomac in the Spring of 1863, Gen. Geary was assigned to the "White Star," or Second Division of the Twelfth Army Corps. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863, Gen. Geary greatly distinguished himself, his division capturing five battle-flags from the enemy. At the battle of Gettysburg, under Gen. Meade, July, 1863, Gen. Geary's division was assigned to a position on Culp's Hill, where it suffered heavily. In the month of October, 1863, Gen. Hooker was ordered to join Rosecrans, in the West, with the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, afterward consolidated into the Twentieth Corps. This reinforcement was rendered necessary by the defeat of the Union forces at the battle of Chickamauga. The Army of the Cumberland was then reorganized, and placed under the command of Gen. Grant. During the series of engagements resulting in the defeat of the Confederates and the close of the Fall campaign of 1863, Gen. Geary's division was actively engaged. In fact, he was the hero of the battle of Wauhatchie, and also distinguished himself in the celebrated "battle above the clouds" on Lookout Mountain. At the battle of Wauhatchie the General sustained the loss of his eldest son, Capt. Edward R. Geary, who, pierced through the forehead by a bullet, fell dead by his father's side. When Sherman began organizing his forces for the Spring campaign of 1864, Grant having been appointed lieutenant-general, the Twentieth Corps was kept in the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of Mill Creek, Snake Gap, Resaca, New-Hope Church, Pine Hill, Muddy Creek, Nose's Creek, Kolb's Farm, Kenesaw, Marietta, Peach-Tree Creek, and the siege of Atlanta, the whole constituting a continuous battle of 100 days. Gen. Geary also took part in the great march to the sea, and after the fall of Fort McAllister he led the advance upon Savannah, and received the surrender of the city in person, a fact that led to his being appointed by Gen. Sherman to the position of military governor of Savannah. In January, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and accompanied Sherman on his march through the Carolinas, participating in the battles of Sandsboro, Davisboro, Salkahatchie, North and South Edisto, Red Bank, Congaree, Black River, and Bentonville. He was also present with his command at the surrender of Johnston, having participated in sixty-four battles, being four times wounded, and having fought the enemy in nine States, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, besides traversing Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio.

At the close of the war Gen. Geary was nominated in 1866 by the Republicans of Pennsylvania as their candidate for Governor, being elected by a majority of 17,178 over Heister Clymer, the Democratic nominee. So successful was Gov. Geary in the administration of the affairs of his native State, that he was renominated by the Republicans and re-elected in 1869, by a majority of 4,596, over Asa Parker. He only lived to fulfill his term of office, having been just succeeded by Gov. Hartranft. As a man, John W. Geary was highly esteemed, and as a public citizen or soldier he invariably won the respect and confidence of the people. A brave soldier, an upright magistrate, and a friend of popular government, he always occupied a prominent place in public affairs.

Death of Gen. Ord's Father.

James Ord, father of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, the present Commander at the Department of the Platte, died at the residence of Gen. Ord, in Omaha, on Saturday, Jan. 25. He was well known in California, having been a resident of that State nearly eighteen years. The deceased leaves as surviving children, Dr. James L. Ord, now in Mexico; Judge Pacificus Ord, of San Francisco; Robert Ord, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; John Ord, of Santa Cruz, Cal.; Marcelus Ord, also a resident of California, though he is now in Washington. He was a member of Wheeler's expedition last Summer. There is only one daughter, who is the wife of S. W. Holladay, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco. Two sons of the deceased, Major Pacificus Ord and Gen. E. O. C. Ord, reside in Omaha. Mr. Ord was born in London in 1786, but was educated in Georgetown College, District of Columbia, and graduated in 1806. He then entered the navy, where he served as passed midshipman till 1811, when he was transferred to the army, and served as lieutenant till 1814. He then resigned and married Miss R. R. Cressup, of Cumberland, Md. Mr. Ord, after retiring from the navy, resided many years at Washington, and occupied positions of trust under every Administration from Jefferson to Taylor. He went to California in 1855, where he remained until he went to Omaha, in May last.

OUR MARKETS.

Annual Report of Superintendent Devoe—The Condition of the Buildings.

Col. Devoe, the Superintendent of Markets, in his report to the Controller, recommends, in order to relieve the City from further responsibility, that the public markets should be leased for a term of years to the stand-owners, or trustees appointed by them. The black-mailing of stand-owners by market officials has been ascertained to have amounted in six years to over $350,000. The receipts from the markets for 1872 was $457,362 96. The following shows the receipts in detail and in the aggregate:

Washington	$144,563 60	Clinton	$13,188 90
W. Washington	133,033 04	Tompkins	31,610 35
Fulton	68,486 65	Essex	31,977 40
Franklin	3,561 09	Union	10,668 00
Catharine	7,095 30	Gouverneur	894 00
Centre	11,540 13	Eighteenth W'd	181 75
Jefferson	20,562 50		
Total receipts			$457,362 96

The history of Washington Market from 1813 is given, and a statement of the various additions which have been since made to the original building. A year ago the state of the buildings was as follows: The roof leaked badly, rendering the stands beneath almost untenable. The floors were sunken and broken, and under them in numerous places mud, stagnant water, animal and vegetable putrefactions have been permitted to accumulate, seriously affecting the health of the stand-owners and visitors. The steps of the building were much worn and dangerous. The flagging was broken and sunken, offering recesses for water, mud, and filth. The roof has been since repaired, and a system of drainage established. An annual business of $100,000,000 is stated to be transacted in this market. Fulton Market is recommended to be taken down and a suitable structure erected on its site. The Grand-street Market, until some time ago, presented a deplorable appearance, but recently extensive alterations have been made in the building. Clinton and Catharine Markets were in a like, if not worse, condition, and were kept together by the most careful patching. Jefferson Market has been lately repaired, and is now in tolerable order. Tompkins Market has been put in order. The report recommends that a portion of floors of the Essex Market be lowered and a shed of corrugated iron built, which shall inclose the side-walk. This market yields a revenue of $26,500. Union Market, at Houston and Sheriff streets, is stated to be in good condition. The upper story is occupied by the Eleventh Precinct Police, and pays $3,500 per annum to the City. Gouverneur Market, at the foot of Gouverneur-street, East River, though presenting a tottering appearance is pronounced in tolerable repair, but might be improved. Franklin Market, located in Old-slip, facing South-street, is said to be erected on piles, which, becoming decayed, have rendered the building almost uninhabitable. Certain repairs are now being made, and will soon be completed. The Eighteenth Ward Market is almost untenanted. A few repairs have been made, and the gas and water pipes put in order. The report states that great dissatisfaction has been expressed regarding the manner in which the markets have been conducted. The great fault has been with the City authorities in failing to provide suitable buildings or keep the present structures in proper order. The large quantities of unwholesome food daily introduced to the markets are referred to, and the report concludes as follows:

Mutton or lamb from animals dying from natural causes; pork, often from hogs smothered in railway cars; poultry spoiled or musty by long standing, are by certain processes made apparently fit for sale. It is utterly useless to attempt an estimate of the stale fish and vegetables, &c., sold in the markets. In short, all manner of fraud is carried on, to the detriment of the public health. The streets leading to our markets should be less obstructed. The system of receipt tickets for market wagons has been tried some four months, and has worked well. Producers should have accommodations for sheltering their produce before disposing of it. It is suggested that by means of piles, or filling in, more ground should be gained on the North River side.

THE HOBOKEN MURDER.

The Inquest Yesterday—Discharge of the Car-Conductor—The Assassin Not Yet Discovered.

The inquest in the Elysian Fields murder was resumed at Luber's Hall, Hoboken, last evening, before Coroner Parslow and a jury, the accused, Charles Berger, being present in charge of a policeman. The hall was densely crowded, and the police with difficulty kept clear a sufficient space for the conduct of the investigation. Dr. David Benson testified that he had made a partial examination of the switch turner, and found that the blade was marked with blood, but whether that of an animal or human being he could not state, nor could he swear that there was any hair on the blade. He had also found the stains on Berger's jacket and coat to be paint instead of blood. Dr. E. W. Buck, County Physician, next gave some very important testimony. On making the post-mortem examination he had found that the fatal wound on the back of the head and the indentation of the forehead were round-shaped, and looked as though they had been made by a slungshot, while the others resembled the marks of blows from a wooden club. The witness thought that the wounds were made by two separate instruments, neither of which was the switch-turner, which merely went into the wounds, but did not actually fit them. Mr. J. R. Woodfine testified that on the evening of the murder he saw a man resembling the deceased in one of the small cars; but, as he was by no means certain, his evidence, which had been expected to prove important, went for nothing. Considerable time was occupied in taking unimportant testimony, and the three last witnesses were the accused conductors, two of whom, Seldenich and Braben, have been out on bail since Tuesday. They testified to the running time, &c., of the road. Berger, the prisoner, made his statement in a plain, straightforward manner, and in reply to the final question of the coroner said, bluntly: "I know nothing about it; I've been railroading nine years, and never raised my hand against a passenger, or struck any man. I never saw this man until they carried me to his coffin."

The case was then given to the jury, who, after five minutes' absence, returned with the following verdict of unqualified acquittal:

We find that the deceased came to his death from wounds inflicted by a blunt instrument or instruments, by some person or persons unknown to this jury, and we exonerate the prisoner from all suspicion.

The verdict was received with great applause, and Berger, on being discharged by the coroner, was carried out on the shoulders of his friends amid repeated cheering from the crowd. He will immediately re-enter the employ of the railroad company.

That Alleged Confession of Franklin Evans Discredited.

From the Boston Journal, Feb. 8.

All these confessions were drawn from Evans interrogatively, and before he had been convicted of the crime for which he had been sentenced to be hung. It seems highly improbable that a man in his situation would have accumulated such a mass of testimony against himself, and but little credence is given to his story by the heads of the police department in this city. We but reflect the views of several of the most experienced officers who have been engaged for years in the investigation of the Busey Woods tragedy, when, in their own words, we say, "We put no stock in that confession." The fact that large rewards are still offered for the discovery of the murderer of the Joyce children may have acted as an incentive in this instance, but until it can be proved that Evans was in this vicinity at the time by other evidence than that contained in his confession, the public will be slow to credit his statements.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union-square) has received fresh copies of the *Graphic, Illustrated London News, Saturday Review, Punch*, and *Nature*. His store is filled with new publications of all kinds, and now is a good time to visit it.

For Sale or Exchange.

A superb four-story and basement brown-stone house, (new,) south-west corner Lexington-av. and 59th-st.; every modern improvement; stairs paneled with rose-wood; size, 20.6 (party wall) x50; lot 75. Cheap at $40,000. Will take in payment a mortgage of $20,000, and a comfortable dwelling house (no other property) within fifteen minutes' walk of the Cooper Institute. Inquire of G. Q. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Make the Skin Soft and Transparent by producing a healthy action. Do not obstruct by powders or opaque washes. BURNETT'S KALLISTON is clean, fragrant, and harmless, and really beneficial to an inactive skin, differing from all other cosmetics.—*Advertisement.*

Rev. Dr. Prime,

From personal experience, cordially recommends the Colton Dental Association.—*Advertisement.*

BELL SCHNAPPS.—Certain cure for dyspepsia. For sale by all druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Persons obliged to use stimulants should try Century Whiskey. It is pure and mellow. For sale by reputable dealers everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

To Promote Healthy Growth of the Hair, BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only one, true and perfect hair dye, no ridiculous tints, [illegible] instantaneous black or brown. Ask druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair perfectly, giving it a clean, natural, healthy condition. This article stands above comparison; must be used to be appreciated.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—BOAK.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, 1873, by Rev. Dr. Bottome, THOMAS C. BALDWIN and HETTIE D. BOAK, both of New-York City.

BELLOWS—REED.—At Little Falls, on the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Albert Danker, G. H. BELLOWS, of New-York, to FANNY, eldest daughter of Philo Reed, Esq.

DIED.

BOYD.—After a brief illness, at his residence in East New-Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 4, LOUIS B. BOYD, aged 41 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, New-Brunswick, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9, 1½ o'clock. A special train will leave Jersey City for New-Brunswick at 11 A. M., Sunday, for the accommodation of all friends, returning to New-York after the services. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment, on Monday, Feb. 10. The friends and relatives are invited to meet at the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, on the arrival of the train which leaves New-Brunswick at 10:36 A. M., on Monday.

BREWSTER.—In this City on Friday, Feb. 7, 1873, MARY, beloved wife of Mortimer Brewster, in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral services at the Second-street M. E. Church, between Avenues C and D, on Monday, Feb. 10, at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to West New-Brighton, Staten Island, for interment.

CHAMBERS.—On Thursday, 6th inst., LEILA CARROLL, wife of Charles Chambers, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. L. S. Morris, No. 111 East 29th-st.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Monday, 10th inst., at 11 A. M., and thence to Woodlawn Cemetery by carriage.

CUTLER.—At Matagorda, Texas, Feb. 5, 1873, JAMES H. CUTLER, in the 50th year of his age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CORNWELL.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, inst., at his residence, Manhasset, Long Island, Mr. JOHN CORNWELL, in the 90th year of his age, father of Capt. John H. Cornwell.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, Manhasset, at 12½ o'clock on Monday, 10th inst., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Great Neck Depot, to convey friends to the church on the arrival of the train, which leaves Hunter's Point at 11:05 o'clock A. M.

DE PIERRES.—Suddenly, in Paris, France, on Friday, Feb. 7, JANE, wife of Baron de Pierres and daughter of Jane Mary and the late Col. Herman Thorn.

FERGUSON.—On Friday evening, Feb. 7, EMMA, infant daughter of William and Amanda L. Ferguson, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 852 Lexington-av., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KIRKHAM.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, at his late residence, No. 194 Bowery, SAMUEL B. KIRKHAM, in his 37th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Puritan Lodge, No. 339 F. and A. M.; Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 642 F. and A. M.; Alma Lodge, U. D.; Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 147 R. A. M.; Morton Commandery, No. 4 K. T.; Warren Association, Beethoven Maennerchor; also, the members of late Engine Company No. 42 V. F. D., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1½ o'clock, on Sunday, the 9th inst., from St. Mark's Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st.

☞ Nottingham, England, papers please copy.

STARRS.—At the Rectory of the Cathedral No. 263 Mulberry-st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., in the 66th year of his age, Very Rev. WILLIAM STARRS, D. D., Vicar-General of the Arch Diocese of New-York.

A solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His friends and the reverend clergy are, respectfully invited to be present.

VANDERBERG.—On Saturday, 8th inst., FELIX VANDERBERG, aged 45 years.

His friends and relatives, also the attachés of the Collector's and Assessor's office of the Second District Internal Revenue, New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 South 5th-av., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEED.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, 1873, LUCINDA, wife of Harvey Weed, in the 63d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEIL.—Feb. 8th, FREDERICK WEIL, son of Leopold and Matilda Weil, at the age of 1 year, 4 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 11 West 49th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 9, at 1 P. M.

WINSHIP.—On Friday, Feb. 7, 1873, NICHOLAS C. WINSHIP, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother, George C., are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Peter Coutant, No. 400 2d-av., at 3 P. M. on Sunday afternoon, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FATHER STARRS' OBSEQUIES.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CATHEDRAL.

At a meeting of the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, held on the 8th day of February, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral has received the sad intelligence of the death of the Very Rev. Dr. William Starrs, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of New-York, and desire to give some expression of the feelings of deep sorrow and sincere respect entertained by this body toward him who, for a long series of years, has presided over its deliberations and devoted himself to the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion in this archdiocese;

Resolved, That in a service of nearly forty years spent by the Very Rev. Father Starrs under the ecclesiastical administration in this City of the Right Rev. Bishop Dubois, the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, and our present revered Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, the distinguished deceased exhibited an intense devotion to the interest of the Catholic faith, and to the promotion of the success of Catholic institutes of education and of charity. That to his prudence, judgment, perseverance, industry, unflagging zeal and unceasing attention may be attributed in no small degree their present flourishing condition.

Resolved, That, by his uniform suavity of manner, evenness of temper, and sound advice extended at all times to the reverend clergy and the laity of the archdiocese, he secured to himself while living their love and respect, and in the demise of this good pastor all feel the affliction of being deprived of so kind a friend and adviser.

Resolved, That we tender to his Grace Archbishop McCloskey, to the reverend clergy, and to the laity of this archdiocese, our condolence in this great bereavement, whereby His Grace has been deprived of the assistance of an able and safe counselor in the discharge of the arduous and responsible duties of his sacred office, the reverend clergy of a friend and coadjutor, and the laity of a faithful and zealous priest.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the minutes, and a copy, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, be remitted to his Grace the Archbishop, and the same be published.

P. DOLAN, Chairman.

D. CAROLIN, Secretary.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The following arrangements were agreed upon:

That the body of the late Very Reverend Vicar-General be taken from his residence, on Sunday, Feb. 9, to the Cathedral, at 2 o'clock P. M., where it will lie in state until after the high mass on Monday, for the purpose of giving those who may desire to see the remains an opportunity to do so.

The entrance will be from Mott-st. and exit from Mulberry.

High mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock A. M. Persons will be admitted by tickets. The Committee of Arrangements are compelled to take this course in consequence of their inability to admit the large number who have made application to be present.

P. DOLAN, Chairman, T. O'DONOHUE, J. W. McKINLEY, Committee of Arrangements.

D. CAROLIN, Secretary.

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PURITAN LODGE NO. 339 F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to attend at the Lodge-room, No. 8 Union-square, on SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at 12½ P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother R. W. SAMUEL B. KIRKHAM. The members of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 642, and Alma Lodge U. D., are respectfully invited to join with us without further notice.

By order. ISAAC H. BROWN, M.

OLIVER GREEN, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

P. H. T. STANDS FOR PLAIN HOME TALK, and it is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120 Lexington-av., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon its cover, "A book for private and considerate reading." Price $3 25, and sent postage prepaid everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "Throw Physic to the Dogs," worth $10, goes with the book. No chrome without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Republican Association, regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1873, at 8 o'clock, at Head-quarters, Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of 23d-st. The third lecture of the season will be delivered by Hon. JOSEPH B. VARNUM. Subject, *State Legislation*. Ladies cordially invited. By order

WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.

MICHAEL CREGAN, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING at the rooms of the Young Men's Universalist Association, No. 1,3[illegible] Broadway, and in the EVENING at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., below 42d-st. Evening Subject—*The Great Sin of Great Cities.*

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, Irving-place and 15th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING short service and lecture in course on the Gospels—*The First Test of Galilee.* Seats free.

A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Bishop Chapel, of Williamsburg, next SUNDAY AFTERNOON. [illegible] The Chapel is at the corner of South 3d and 11th sts. Services will be conducted by W. K. Peyton, George Hamilton, Charles H. Appleton, [illegible], Samuel W. King, Thomas [illegible] Veitch, W. F. [illegible]. The Christian public are invited to be present.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23D-ST. and 4th-av.—Service of song SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address by Rev. T. G. FREEMAN. Bible-class SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, conducted by W. H. [illegible], M. D. Devotional meetings for young men every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock and Saturday evening at 8½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. Children's church service will hereafter [illegible] at 3½ P. M., and usual EVENING service at 7½ o'clock. The Rector will preach in the MORNING. Subject—*Woman's Sphere Beyond the Home*, and in the Children's Service on *The Heroes of the Bible.*

A MISSIONARY MEETING WILL BE held at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY, Feb. 9, at 7½ P. M.; Bishop Potter will preside, and addresses will be made by several of the clergy. The subject of *The Needs of the Missionary Work in the Diocese of New-York* will be specially presented.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, [illegible] at 7 P. M. by Rev. Dr. FRENCH. Pastor's Bible class at 2. Lord's supper at 3. Young People's prayer meeting at 6, William Price, leader.

A GOOD TIME COMING!—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Last Woe; otherwise, The Conversion of the World.*—Rev. xi, 14-19.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

ALL ARE INVITED TO HEAR REV. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st., Mrs. NETTIE C. MAYNARD, trance speaker, lectures at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on *Spiritualism*. Children's Lyceum, 12 M. Conference, 3½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. THIS (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—*The Bow in the Cloud.* Evening subject—*Inspiration.* Strangers welcomed and furnished with seats.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, REST, 5th-av., above 40th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the next sermon will be delivered of the course on "Gospel Lessons for Daily Life," by Rev. Dr. MORGAN. Subject—*Amusements.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lecture, in illustration of the Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics, to be delivered by the Rector, Dr. LUDLOW.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subject—*The Healing and Redemptive Ministry of Light.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st., Rev. HENRY POWERS.—[illegible] Subject—*Liberal Church.* Evening [illegible] Subject—*Amusements.* WEDNESDAY EVENING Dr. BELLOWS. Subject—*Association.*

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, [illegible] will preach [illegible] MORNING at 10½, and at [illegible] EVENING at [illegible] o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 21st-sts.—Rev. WM. E. [illegible] of Massachusetts, will preach SUNDAY, [illegible] morning and afternoon. Services 10½ A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

FREE SERVICE AT CHRIST CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—To relieve the pressure for accommodation at the morning and evening services, there will be a sermon by the Rector, and choral service by both choirs, every SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats all free. At the 10½ and 7½ P. M. services the seats are not free, and reserved sittings will be reserved for the pew-holders until after the first lesson.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Elder MOSES M. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 2. Revival services to continue next week, the Lord willing.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, (SITE OF THE Old Brewery,) No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. The work goes on.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Prayer-meeting and lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

LYRIC HALL—SIXTH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Soul of Truth.*

NEW TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT NATURE.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will lecture in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Clouds.*

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY at 10½ A. M. EVENING, [illegible] by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Subject—[illegible] *tion*. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner of 53d-st., Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D.D., Pastor.—Morning sermon on SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock—*Saying and Doing.* EVENING sermon at 7½—*Outlived His Welcome.*

REV. J. W. BAIN, OF NEW-CASTLE, Penn., will lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, in the Seventh-avenue United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts., commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Man; the Nation's Need.* A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Sabbath-school.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH AT Steinway Hall—MORNING, 10½—Subject—*Christ a Vital Force.* EVENING—Subject—*Cheerfulness in Religion.* Devotional meetings MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Chapel of Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG, Jr., 42d-st., near Grand Central Depot.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR WASHINGTON-square M. E. Church, (4th-st., near 6th-av.,) will preach SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR OF Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, near 5th-st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7½, on *Wesleyan City Road Chapel, London.* Seats free.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, OF BROOKLYN, will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st., THIS MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Seats free in the evening.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ P. M., and 7½ P. M.

Strangers cordially invited.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 50th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 o'clock. Sermon in English this morning.

REV. JAMES MARSHALL, PASTOR, will preach, MORNING and EVENING in the First Presbyterian Church, Hoboken.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Communion services on SABBATH, Feb. 9. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ by Rev. J. W. BAIN, of New-Castle, Penn. Subject—*Gospel Treasures*, and in the EVENING at 7½. Subject—*Sin Found Out.* Come and hear him.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. O. C. EWER, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 7, 9 and 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the course of lectures by the Rector on *The Differences between the Anglican and Roman Churches*, will be resumed.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S (NEW) CHURCH, Madison-av. and 44th-st.—Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., will preach at above Church, on behalf of the House of Rest for Consumptives, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made on behalf of the Institution.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 9, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and Right Rev. Bishop VAIL at 7½ P. M. Deaf-mute service at 3½ P. M. Seats free at all services.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Revival services every evening next week, except Saturday.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., and 7½ P. M. by Rev. E. B. OTHEMAN.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st.—Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, of Brooklyn, will preach in this house SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Seats free in the evening.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

An adjourned meeting of the Veteran [illegible] of the Seventh Regiment will be held on Monday evening [illegible], when the election of officers will take place. The Committee on Nominations have reported as follows: Colonel, W. E. Vermilye; Lieutenant-Colonel, Marshall Lefferts; Major, Jackson S. Schultz; Adjutant, Charles B. Bostwick; Captains, Henry C. [illegible], William H. Ebbist, William A. Pond, [illegible] Price, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Abraham Denike, William A. Speaight, William P. Bensel; Lieutenants, George Tuthill, James M. McGregor, Edward Bernard, Henry Everdell, Thomas Lord, Jr., John P. Schermerhorn, Peter J. Bogert, Henry D. Van Nostrand.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, held on Tuesday afternoon, Col. Church presiding, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, the Treasurer, Gen. John B. Woodward, declining to accept a re-election: President, Col. W. C. Church; Vice-President, Major-Gen. Alex. Shaler; Secretary, Capt. Geo. W. Wingate; Corresponding Secretary, Fred. M. Peck; Treasurer, Major John B. Partridge. Some [illegible] new members were then elected, including Gen. [illegible] and the entire Eleventh [illegible] staff, and eleven additional members of Company E, Seventh Regiment, proposed by Lieut. Barrington. A motion was introduced requesting the Adjutant-General to require the National Guard of the State to take up aiming and position drill this season as part of its military practice. The Chair announced the following committees for the ensuing year: Finance—Gen. Johnson, Major Partridge, Gens. Ward, Sigel, and Major Powell; Range—Gens. Shaler, Woodward, Mr. Craven, Capt. Wingate, Hon. D. W. Judd; Prizes—Mr. Peck, Major Partridge, Capt. Wingate, Col. Cullen, Major [illegible]; Legislation—Hon. D. W. Judd, Gen. Shaler, Cols. Cullen and Squier, and Capt. Wingate; Auditing—Gens. Woodward and Sigel, and Major Powell. The Creedmore range embankment will be completed by the 1st of May, and every effort will be made by the Board of Directors to have the rifle-grounds formally opened the latter part of that month.

The Seventy-second Regiment, Col. Henry Ed. [illegible], will assemble for battalion drill at the armory, State Wing, 25th inst. Left Wing [illegible]. The following changes in this command are announced: Promoted—Private John [illegible], Quartermaster Sergeant Company [illegible], promoted, Oct. 14, 1872; [illegible] Joseph Kramer, Sergeant Company G, vice [illegible], promoted, Oct. 17, 1872; Corporal George Greiler, Sergeant Company G, vice Armbruster, reduced to ranks, Oct. 14, 1872; Private [illegible], Corporal Company G, vice [illegible], promoted, Oct. 14, 1872; Private Charles [illegible], Corporal Company G, vice Kramer, promoted, Oct. 14, 1872. Resigned—First Lieut. [illegible] Simon, Company A, Nov. 23, 1872.

A court-martial for the trial of commissioned officers of the Third Brigade will convene at the armory of the Eighth Regiment on the 24th inst.

The First Infantry, Col. Webster, will assemble for battalion drill, at the State Arsenal, on the evenings of Feb. 17, March 18, and April 18.

Major Dow S. Kittle has been elected lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth, vice N. Gano Dunn, appointed chief engineer on the Governor's staff.

On Monday evening Quartermaster Thomas [illegible] was elected major of the Seventy-[illegible], vice Lockwood, who becomes lieutenant-colonel.

Company E, Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., [illegible], gave their annual ball and reception at Oster's National Hall, Mount Vernon, [illegible]. Among the guests present were [illegible] Hill, Sergeants Adams [illegible], and Private Manor, [illegible] of the Ninth Regiment Drum Corps, with their ladies. The music [illegible] by Schneider's Band, and the [illegible] appropriately decorated. On [illegible] the members of the Ninth [illegible] enjoyed a sleigh-ride to [illegible], and left Mount Vernon [illegible] in the evening, well pleased with their [illegible].

[illegible] Committee on Military Affairs [illegible] State of Maine have invited the commanding officers of the several military companies throughout the State to meet them [illegible] next, for the purpose of offering suggestions for the improvement of the militia. Among the subjects that will be considered, is that of uniforming the companies alike and forming them into battalions—the battalion in the eastern part of the State to be commanded by a lieutenant-colonel, the one in the central part by a major, and the one in the western part by a colonel. Gen. Chamberlain and the members of the Governor's staff are expected to be present.

The celebrated Savannah Sabre Club has been disbanded. The Republican, in a late issue, says: "A meeting was held at the rooms of the club last evening, when, after a general interchange of opinion among the members, it was finally concluded to disband, a fact which our citizens in general will regret, as the Sabre Club was organized in our midst at a period—[illegible]—when the times required the existence of such a body of men. Aside from this, as a company of mounted men, the appearance of the Sabre Club did much toward keeping up the old military spirit of our young men; and we know that our community, who have so often enjoyed the tournaments, balls, entertainments, &c., will regret to lose the Sabre Club from the list of military organizations of our city."

The new armory constructed for the Fifth Regiment of Baltimore was opened on Thursday [illegible].

[illegible] in the First Division, during the month of January: [illegible] Col. Carl Jussen, [illegible] Major [illegible], Washington Gray Troop Cavalry—Charles B. Barton, First Lieutenant, vice Van Buren, resigned. James Ro[illegible], Second Lieutenant, vice Barton, promoted. First Regiment—Joseph M. Oswald, Captain, vice [illegible], promoted. Eugene G. Judd, Captain, vice Barthman, resigned. Third Regiment—[illegible] C. Clausen, Chaplain, vice Moser, resigned. Fifth Regiment—Frederick Radnus, [illegible] Lieutenant, vice Charpiot, resigned. [illegible] W. Lutz, Adjutant, vice Keegan, resigned. [illegible] Regiment—John Kennedy, Captain, vice Clark, resigned. Howard D. Lediard, First Lieutenant, vice Kennedy, promoted. [illegible] Pinto, Second Lieutenant, vice Lediard, promoted. Twelfth Regiment—Charles S. [illegible], Captain, vice Banta, resigned. Twenty-[illegible] Regiment—Pierre L. Boncher, Adjutant, [illegible] Harding, promoted; Wm. Van Antwerp, Second Lieutenant, vice Carpenter, resigned; Andrew Ritchie, First Lieutenant, vice Huguenin, resigned; John C. Wilmerding, Second Lieutenant, vice Ritchie, promoted; William J. Harding, Captain, vice Colfax, resigned. Eighty-[illegible] Regiment—Thomas Mahon, First Lieutenant, vice Quackenbush, resigned. Ninety-[illegible] Regiment—Frederick Wohn, First Lieutenant, vice Schneider promoted; Conrad [illegible], Second Lieutenant, vice Merten, resigned.

THE NILSSON HALL LEASE.

Close of the Investigation—Testimony of Ex-Supervisors Conover and Joyce.

The Investigating Committee of the Board of Supervisors on the alleged frauds in the leasing of the Nilsson Hall Armory met yesterday; there were present Supervisors Cooper, (chairman,) McCafferty, and Ottendorfer.

The first witness examined was Mr. Daniel Conover, a member of last year's Board of Supervisors. He testified substantially as follows: I was a member of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms of the late board; the leasing of Nilsson Hall was arranged in a conversation between the several members of the committee; the lessors at first refused to lease the hall as a drill-room; the price asked was $18,000; there were several drill-room leases expiring about that time; the canceling of the lease of Smith's Building, occupied by Col. Ward's regiment, the 12th, was considered and Col. Ward was asked whether he was willing to go to Nilsson Hall. He suggested a building on the corner of First-street and Second-avenue, but it was deemed unfit for the purpose. Auffenger and Stauff asked me to look at Nilsson Hall, and I accompanied them thither on Dec. 7, and we went through the building together. Col. Sterry said the holder lived in New-Jersey, but would be in town in a day or two. No mention was made of the price. I remarked that the room was too handsomely fitted up for drill purposes, and I so considered [illegible] remarked that the lower stories could [illegible] and the rent thus reduced. It was [illegible] one regiment, for but ten company [illegible] could be made. The only mention of the [illegible] made by Cols. Auffenger and Stauff, [illegible] it could be got for $15,000 and taxes. I had never heard of Mr. Young's name up to that time. The "hard words" alluded to in Col. Auffenger's testimony arose from a remark made by him that "it might be to my benefit to lease the hall," and I told him that I would have nothing further to say to him. Stauff came a day or two after and said that they "had thrown Auffenger overboard, and did not want to have anything more to do with him, as he was getting the regiment into trouble." Alderman Joyce made the arrangements with Mr. Fallon, the lessor, to the City. By cancellation of several leases just previous to the Nilsson Hall transaction, and by the leasing of that hall, the City was saved exactly $44,500. Mr. Conover was cross-examined, but nothing new was elicited.

Ex-Supervisor Joyce was then examined. He testified that he first learned about the leasing of Nilsson Hall from Auffenger and Stauff; they did not tell witness who the owners were; the same evening saw Auffenger at Delmonico's, and he told witness he had seen the owner of the building and that the rent was $15,000 and taxes; did not say who the owner was; next day Auffenger and Stauff came to witness and asked him to go and look at the building, but he could not go; this was seven or eight days prior to the leasing of the building in the committee; the affair was left entirely to Supervisor Conover. Witness never saw Mr. Young until he saw him a few days ago before this investigating committee. Never spoke to Mr. Fallon about that building. Never sent anybody to him, and never suggested to anybody to go to Mr. Fallon about it. A day or two previous to the leasing, Fallon told him he had leased the building to the City. Don't know where Fallon got the money to pay the first quarter's rent. Witness did not give it to him. Witness has no interest in anything connected with that building, directly nor indirectly. He would have voted for the leasing of that building by the City for $15,000, or even if he did know that Fallon had leased it for $9,500; thinks Mr. Fallon is a better tenant for Mr. Young than the City would be, because he pays his rent regularly, and without any irregular expense to the landlord, which is more than the City would do. Was present in the committee when the resolution to lease the building was voted upon. It was handed to him for his signature by Mr. Conover.

After receiving in evidence a memorandum of a complaint of Col. Stauff against Mr. J. B. Young for breach of contract, the testimony in this investigation was declared to be closed, and the committee adjourned to Saturday next, at 11 o'clock.

MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

A Boy Beaten to Death by His Father—Arrest of the Accused.

Yesterday morning, the Brooklyn police of the Ninth Precinct were informed that a boy had died at No. 52 Hopkins-street, during the night, under circumstances that should be investigated. Officer Sweeney went to the house—one of those tenement hives that swarm with a miscellaneous population—and ascending to an upper floor, where a German named Peter Fox and his family occupy apartments, inquired of Mrs. Fox whether anybody had died there or not. The woman hesitatingly answered that her son was dead. The officer then said he wanted to see the body, to which Mrs. Fox interposed a slight objection, demanding what right he had to see her dead son, and stating that he died from injuries received by falling out of the window on Thursday. The officer gently pushed the woman aside, and, passing in, closed the door after him, locked it, and put the key in his pocket. He was then conducted to a hall bedroom, where the body lay, black with bruises and contusions from head to foot. The back and shoulders particularly presented evidences of terrible treatment. The woman insisted that her son had received these injuries by falling out of the window. Statements were made, however, by Mr. Blintzman, another tenant of the house, which give the matter quite a different phase, and which, if true, show that the boy was brutally beaten to death by his father. Blintzman's story is, in substance, as follows: He says that on Tuesday night he was awakened by fearful cries proceeding from Fox's apartments. He could hear the sound of blows, as if dealt with a stick. He also heard the boy saying, "Don't kill me, father; you'll murder me." Blintzman awoke his wife, who, after listening a moment, said, "For God's sake, Blintzman, go in to Fox with a stick and prevent him from beating that poor boy so." Blintzman refused to go, saying he did not want to interfere with his neighbors' quarrels. Since that night the boy has not been seen about the house as usual. It is stated also that Fox administered this terrible beating to his son for refusing to go after beer without the money to pay for it. Officer Sweeney reported these facts at the station-house, whereupon Detective Leavy was detailed to go and arrest Fox. He found him at home and took him into custody. Upon being arrested Fox told the officer that his son had died from injuries received by the upsetting of a sleigh on Thursday, leaving a material discrepancy between his own and his wife's statements. The prisoner is about forty-five years of age, muscular and not over medium height. He presented a shabby, unkempt appearance as if addicted to intemperance. He was locked up to await the result of the Coroner's investigation, which will take place to-morrow. The boy was thirteen years old.

A Counselor who is a "Nuisance."

Counselor William F. Howe was driving through Franklin-street yesterday morning, on his way to his office, and finding that the snow in the centre of the street prevented his passage, urged his horses and carriage on the sidewalk. Justice Dowling, who was passing, ordered officer Grace to arrest the counselor for violating a Corporation ordinance. Counselor Howe was arraigned like any other prisoner, and Justice Dowling, assuming a most severe magisterial aspect, said: "I shall fine you $10." Counselor Howe replied, "I demand a trial by jury." The Justice responded: "A violation of a Corporation ordinance does not demand a jury trial." Counselor Howe said: "Well, I shall not pay the fine in this court." The Justice beckoned officer Grace and said: "Away with him, to the Bastile." Mr. Howe was taken into the prison, his name, age, residence, and occupation written down by Keeper Phillips, to whom he paid $10, and thus escaped incarceration. A half hour after, Mr. Abe Hummell served on Justice Dowling the summons of an action for false imprisonment instituted in the Supreme Court by Mr. Howe. The Justice smiled and said: "I acknowledge service. I don't think the damages can be much, for I only committed a 'nuisance.'"

Picking Pockets on a Street-Car.

As car No. 75, on the Sixth-avenue line, passed through the arch between Barclay and Vesey streets, about 6 o'clock last evening, a gang of pickpockets took possession of the vehicle. The only passengers in the car were a young man and a middle-aged woman, while an elderly gentleman stood on the front platform with the driver. Just as the car passed into the private cut, two rough-looking men jumped on the front platform on opposite sides of the track, two others simultaneously entering by the rear platform. These last two men rushed through the car, and opening the front door, prevented the old gentleman from passing in. A moment after the struggle, one of the men on the platform jumped off with a pocket-book in his hand, when the conductor giving the alarm, the victim discovered that he had been robbed. The three confederates coolly remained in the car, and condoled with the despoiled owner, escaping, however, before any attempt at an arrest could be made. The whole transaction was of the boldest character, and shows the daring effrontery of this class of thieves.

Business in the Bankruptcy Court.

The following is the report of the business in the Bankruptcy Department of the United States District Court, from the 11th January to date: Voluntary petitions filed—Nathan Boehm, Solomon Rapp, William T. Henderson, Thomas Weldon, John B. Borst, Jr., James S. Aspinwall, John Shuster, Lindley M. Hoffman, Samuel W. Tapsley. Adjudications in involuntary cases—Patrick Smith, William M. Graham, The Deer Park Blue Stone Company, William Fessenden, Edgar F. Day, Samuel Cohn, Byron Sherman, Elise Elrich, Isaac Haddock, Joseph Page, Joseph Manheimer, David Lasky, Martha Roby, Richard Graham, William C. Morford, Henry Ruediger, August Rosenthal, Robert Baille, Peter P. Decker, Matthew B. Brady, Abraham Baldwin, Henry D. Sanger, Leonard J. Haas, Alexander H. Samson, Myer Loudner, James Y. De Wolf, Simon Grunn, William Haw, Jr., Charles Hoffman, Aaron Goodman, Israel Stone. Discharges—Herrman Bolte, Mary J. Beaudine, Louis Schumann, Edward Bumbaur, Reuben Bowler, Septimus E. Swift, Borden W. Plumb.

Statistics for the Week.

Fifteen hundred and nine persons were arrested in this City by the police last week.

There were reported last week 573 deaths, 464 births, and 186 marriages, showing an increase of 40 deaths, and 15 marriages and a decrease of 33 births, as compared with the figures of the preceding week. They were 16 cases of small-pox and 4 deaths from that disease reported last week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports twenty-eight fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $17,575; insurance, $98,900. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 9; defective stove-pipe, 1; foul chimneys, 2; gaslights igniting goods and curtains, 3; gaspipe, leak in, 1; incendiary, 1; kerosene lamps, 4; over-heated stoves, 2; sparks from stoves and furnaces, 3; spontaneous combustion of oily rubbish, 1; not yet ascertained, 1.

The Western Union Purchasing the Cuban Cable.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, yesterday, the purchase of the Cuban Cable was approved, with but one dissenting voice. The "bull" clique in Western Union stock were considerably discomfited by the announcement, it being generally understood that this action on the part of the Committee is such an indorsement of President Orton's course that he will feel at liberty to issue any part of the eleven millions of stock now in the safes of the Company should he see fit. It was rumored that an important consultation was held late in the afternoon by the members of the "bull" clique to settle upon some course of action with reference to the projected "corner."

An Abundant Supply of Croton Water.

Engineer Campbell of the Department of Public Works, says that New-York has never had as good a supply of water at command as there is now in the aqueducts. There is a depth of seven feet three inches in the Sing-Sing Aqueduct. Croton Lake was never so full and the fall of water at the dam is unusually large.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A.M.

400	Pacific Mail	75¼	100	Atlantic & Pac. P.	26¾
200	do	75⅛	500	N. Y. C. & H...b3.	105⅜
300	do	75¼	200	do	105⅜
100	do	75¼	100	do b3.	105⅜
1100	do	75⅜	100	do	105⅜
200	do	75⅜	1000	Ohio & Miss.	43⅝
1000	do	75⅜	200	do	43⅝
600	do	75⅜	100	do b3.	43⅝
500	do	75⅜	500	do c.	43⅝
100	do	75⅜	700	do	43⅝
400	do	75⅜	200	do b3.	43⅝
200	do	75½	200	do b4.	43⅝
300	do	75⅜	200	do s3.	43⅝
200	do	75⅜	100	do	43⅝
100	do	75½	300	Lake Shore	96
100	do	75⅝	1000	do	96⅛
300	do	75⅝	100	do	96
300	do	75⅝	300	do c.	95⅞
100	do	75⅝	1500	do	96⅛
200	do	75⅝	100	do	96
100	do	75⅝	100	do b5.	96
2200	do	75⅝	300	do	95⅞
500	Union Pacific R.	35⅜	400	Rock Island	113⅜
200	do	35⅜	400	do	113⅜
200	do s3.	35⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	70
200	do	35⅜	100	do	70⅜
200	do s3.	35⅜	600	Hannibal & St. Jo.	51⅜
100	Western Union	91⅛	1000	do	51
600	do	91	300	do	51
300	do	90⅞	100	do	51⅜
500	do	90⅞	100	do	51⅜
1100	do	90⅞	300	do	51⅜
1100	do	91	300	do	51⅜
700	do c.	91	600	do	52
400	do c.	90⅞	100	do	52⅛
500	Boston, H. & E. s3.	9	500	Toledo & Wabash	73⅝
500	Pacific R. of Mo.	49	100	do	73⅝
500	Erie Railroad	66⅛	100	do c.	73⅝
400	do	66⅛	100	do c.	73⅝
200	do	66⅛	100	St. Paul	54
1000	do	66⅛	200	do	54⅛
1000	do	66⅛	100	St. Paul Pf. b3.	76
1000	do	66¼	200	C., C. & Ind. C.	42⅝
1000	do	66⅛	2400	do	42⅝
300	do b3.	66⅛	200	do s3.	42⅝
600	do c.	66⅛	100	do	42⅝
100	do	66⅛	700	do	42⅝
600	do	66⅛	1100	do	42⅝
400	do	66⅛	1200	do	42⅝
200	do c.	66⅛	500	do	42⅝
400	do b3.	66⅛	100	do b3.	42⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A.M.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R. 117⅛	$4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.n. 114⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 115⅜	20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 116⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A.M.

$20,000	Tenn. 6s, old	81⅛	400	P. M. S. S. Co. b.c.	8
5,000	do	81⅛	50	Wells-Fargo Ex.	86
35,000	Tenn. 6s, new	81⅛	400	P. M. S. S. Co. b.c.	75⅜
1,000	Mo. 6s	94⅛	400	do	75⅜
5,000	do	94⅛	400	do	75⅜
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & S. J. I.	91⅛	300	do	75⅜
6,000	do	91⅛	100	do c.	75⅜
1,000	S. Car. 6s, new,		2100	do	75⅜
	Jan. & July	22½	300	do b3.	75⅜
2,000	Br'klyn 6s, W. L.	94⅛	50	Del. & Hud. C.	122
1,000	Br'klyn 6s, P. L.	94	50	do	122⅛
1,000	Erie R. 3d M.	99⅛	500	N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	105⅜
1,000	Long Dock Bds.	95	200	do	105⅜
8,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	103⅜	200	do	105⅜
25,000	do	103⅜	200	do	105⅜
2,000	U. P. R. 1st M.	88⅛	200	do c.	105⅜
1,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	76	200	do b3.	105⅜
5,000	do	75⅛	300	L. S. & M. S. b.c.	95⅞
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st,		200	do c.	95⅞
	La Crosse Div.	92⅛	400	do	95⅞
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st	96⅛	200	do c.	95⅞
1,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	93⅛	200	do s3.	95⅞
2,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	87⅛	1000	do	96
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st,		100	do c.	96
	St. L. Div.	90	100	do b3.	96⅛
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	94⅛	100	Panama Railroad	128⅛
7,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	91⅛	9	C., C., C. & I. R.	92⅜
27,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	74	200	Un. P. R. b.c. e	35⅜
1,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st,		100	do	35⅜
	East. Div.	92⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. G'd.	91
2,000	Tol. P. & W. 1st,		70	do	91⅛
	West. Div.	88⅛	50	N. J. Cen. R.	106
2,000	B., H. & E. 1st	42⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92⅛
2,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st	92	50	do	92
10,000	P. R. of Mo. 1st	90	100	do..bet. call	92
20	Bank of S. of N. Y.	111⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. b.c.	113⅜
15	Hanover Bank	105	300	M. & St. P. b.c.	54
15	Germ. Am. Bank	102	200	do	53⅞
100	Canton Company	100	100	B., H. & E. b.c. s3.	9
100	Consol. Coal	51⅛	100	do c.	9⅛
100	do..bet. call	52	100	Del., Lack. & W.	102⅛
100	do	51⅛	52	Rome & Wat. R.	80
100	do	52	200	H. & St. Jo. b.c.	51⅜
200	do	52⅛	700	do	51⅜
100	do	52⅛	200	do b3.	51⅜
100	Mar. Coal b.c.	43⅛	500	do	51⅜
100	Marip. Min. Co.	1	300	do	51⅜
100	Marip. Pref. b.c.	1⅛	100	do	51⅜
100	M. L. & M. Co. b.c.	21⅛	100	do	51⅜
800	West. U. Tel. b.c.	91	300	do	51⅜
100	do c.	90⅞	100	do b3.	51⅜
300	do	91	60	Morris & Essex	91⅛
900	do s3.	91	200	At. & P. Pf. b.c.	26⅜
100	do	91	100	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	43⅝
300	do	91⅛	100	do	43⅝
400	do	91⅛	200	do b3.	43⅝
200	do c.	91⅛	1200	do	43⅝
100	do	91⅛	1200	do	43⅝
1000	do	91⅛	100	do b10.	43⅝
1000	do	91⅛	200	do	43⅝
200	do c.	91⅛	300	Ohio & M. Pf. b3.	74½
700	do b3.	91⅛	1200	do c.	43⅝
100	do	91⅛	1000	C., C. & I. C. b.c.	42⅝
300	Erie R. bet. call	66⅛	1000	do	42⅝
500	do b3.	66⅛	500	do c.	42⅝
100	do	66⅛	500	do s3.	42⅝
1000	do	66⅛	200	do s60.	42⅝
400	do	66⅛	300	do	42⅝
300	do	66⅛	300	do	42⅝
500	do s3.	66⅛	200	do s60.	42⅝
200	do c.	66⅛	300	do	42⅝
200	do	66⅛	200	do c.	42⅝
800	do	66⅛	300	do	42⅝
200	do	66⅛	700	do	43
9.0	do b3.	66⅛	700	do	43
100	do	66⅛	100	do	43⅛
700	do	66⅛	300	do b3.	43⅛
700	do	66⅛	600	do	43
400	do b3.	66⅛	200	do	42⅞
2400	do	66⅛	200	do c.	43
100	do b5.	66⅛	200	do	43
600	do c.	66⅛	800	do	43
700	do b3.	66⅛	200	do	43⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ P.M.

$18,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 115⅛	5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 114⅜
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 115⅛	1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 116⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n. 114⅜	1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 114⅛
500	do small 114	10,000	do c. 114⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P.M.

200	Con. Coal		100	Tol. & Wab.	73⅝
400	Western Union b3	91⅛	100	Union Pacific b3.	35⅜
2.00	do	91⅛	100	do	35⅜
500	do	91⅛	1500	do	35⅜
500	do	91⅛	400	do c.	35⅜
500	do b3.	91⅛	100	do	35⅜
209	do	91⅛	31	Chic. B. & Q.	120
400	Pacific Mail b3.	75⅜	100	Bos. H. & Erie b15	9⅛
300	do	75⅜	300	do	9⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	6⅛	400	do b3.	9⅛
400	N. Y. C. & Hud.	105⅜	900	do	9⅛
200	do	105⅜	300	do	9⅛
200	do c.	105⅜	100	do	9⅛
200	Erie Railroad	66⅛	1700	do	9⅛
400	do	66⅛	300	do b3.	9⅛
100	do	66⅛	200	Ohio & Miss.	43⅝
500	do c.	66⅛	600	do	43⅝
300	do b3.	66⅛	300	do c.	43⅝
200	do b3.	67	100	do	43⅝
2300	do	67	100	Han. & St. Jo.	51⅜
100	do b3.	67⅛	100	do	51⅜
100	do b3.	67	100	Han. & St. Jo Pf.	70⅜
1200	Lake Shore	96⅛	200	C. C. & I. C.	42⅝
100	do b3.	96	200	do	42⅝
100	do b3.	96⅛	500	do	43
100	do s3.	96	300	do	43
100	Rock Island	113⅜			

SECOND BOARD—1 P.M.

100	Cons. Coal of Md.	52⅛	100	Erie Railr'd b.c.	66⅛
300	do	52⅛	200	do c.	66⅛
100	do b.c. b15.	53	400	do c.	66⅛
800	do	53	50)	do b3.	66⅛
300	do	52⅛	1400	do	66⅛
200	do	52⅛	100	Un. Pac. b.c. b3.	35⅜
200	Maryland Coal	24⅛	100	do s3.	35⅜
400	do bet. call	24⅛	100	do	35⅜
100	American Coal	59⅛	900	do	35⅜
100	do	59⅛	100	do b3.	35⅜
300	West. U. Tel. b.c.	91⅛	1100	do	35⅜
600	do	91⅛	300	L. S. & M. S. b.c.	96⅛
100	do b3.	91⅛	500	Cl. & P. G. b.c.	91⅛
500	do	91⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	92
100	Mariposa L. & M.	21⅛	50	Del., L. & W.	102⅛
100	do bet. call	21⅛	200	do	101⅛
100	do	21⅛	100	do b.c., b30.	102⅛
200	do	21⅛	100	Morris & Essex	91⅛
100	do	21⅛	30	do	91⅛
150	N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	105⅛	100	N. J. Central	105⅛
100	U. S. Express	78	200	Mil. & St. Paul	54
25	do	78⅛	200	B., H. & E. b.c. c.	9⅛
100	do bet. call	77⅛	1200	do b3.	9⅛
1700	Pac. Mail b.c.	75⅛	300	do	9⅛
200	do	75⅛	200	do b10.	9⅛
1400	do	75⅛	400	do s3.	9⅛
500	do	75⅛	100	do s3.	9⅛
800	do	75⅛	6	Chicago & Alton	115⅛
1700	do	75⅛	20	Chi. & Alton Pf.	119
200	St. Louis & I. M.	92⅛	700	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	43⅝
200	C., C. & I. C. b.c. b3.	43⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo.	51⅜
400	do	43⅛	100	do bet. call	51⅜
100	Pac. R. of M. b.c.	58⅛			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P.M.

$5,000	U. Pac. Inc.	75⅛	200	Union Pacific	35⅜
100	Consol. Coal	52⅛	800	do	35⅜
100	do	52⅛	1000	do s3.	35
100	New Cen. Coal	43⅛	200	do	35⅜
500	do	43⅛	400	do b3.	35⅜
100	do	43⅛	700	do	35
200	do	43⅛	300	do	35
400	American Coal	61	1200	do	35⅜
100	Maryland Coal	24⅛	1000	do s3.	35
100	do	24⅛	200	do b3.	35⅜
300	Western Union	91⅛	500	do	35⅜
1200	do	91⅛	200	St. Paul Pf.	75⅛
200	do	91	200	do	75⅛
1400	do	91⅛	300	St. Paul	53⅛
100	do s3.	91	100	Del. Lack. & W.	101⅛
800	do	91	100	Ft. Wayne	93⅛
200	do b3.	91	200	New Jersey So.	27⅛
200	do	91⅛	200	Han. & St. Jo.	51⅜
300	do	91	100	do	50⅛
2.0	Mariposa Pf.	2	100	do	50⅛
100	North-western	83⅛	1100	do	50⅛
200	Pacific Mail	75⅛	400	do	50⅛
100	do	75⅛	100	Bos., H. & Erie	9⅛
900	do s3.	75⅛	200	do	9⅛
100	do	75⅛	300	do b4.	9⅛
300	do	75⅛	100	do b3.	9⅛
600	do	75⅛	200	do	9
100	N. Y. C. & H. s3.	105⅛	700	do	9
200	do b3.	105⅛	300	do	9⅛
100	do	105⅛	13.0	do	9
800	do	105⅛	100	do	9
700	do	105⅛	200	do b10.	9
200	do	105⅛	400	do	8⅞
400	Rock Island	113⅛	100	do	8⅞
600	Erie Railroad	66⅛	300	do	8⅞
200	do	66⅛	200	do b10.	9
2000	do	66⅛	200	do	9
300	do b3.	66⅛	100	do	9
100	do b3.	66⅛	1000	Col., C. & I. Cen.	43⅛
900	Lake Shore	96	100	do	43
800	do s3.	95⅛	500	do b30.	43⅛
1100	do	95⅛	400	do s3.	42⅞
100	Ohio & Miss. b3.	43⅝	400	do	43
100	do c.	43⅝	100	do	43⅛
600	do	43⅝	200	Pacific R. of Mo.	54⅛
9.0	do	43⅝	100	do	58⅛
200	do s3.	43⅝	200	do	58⅛
500	At. & Pacific Pf.	26⅛	100	do	59
.00	do	26⅛			

SATURDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

The Bank return shows a very large gain in Loans and Discounts, without corresponding ease in the Money market, and without affecting the general line of Deposits one-half the amount. The latter, to be sure, loses $694,400 in Greenbacks, while gaining only $423,200 in Gold Notes, but the discrepancy is still left about $3,757,500 between the new Loans made and the increased amount appearing to the credit of Depositors. The surplus of Gold Notes and Greenbacks over the required 25 ₱ cent. to secure Deposits and Circulation is reduced on the present averages $1,050,000, leaving the surplus $2,150,000.

The market for Money to the Brokers to-day was not so close as on Friday, but there is no ease in any quarter in carrying over Stocks at 7 ₱ cent. Interest. The commissions paid over this rate were not so frequent as earlier in the week. The rates of Discount on prime Merchant paper are 7 ₱ cent. at Bank, and 8@10 ₱ cent. on the Street.

The Syndicate news to-day from London, reduced to the consistency of practical facts, we take to be, that subscriptions abroad and at home have been secured outside the six wealthy members of the Syndicate, Messrs. Rothschilds, Barings, Morgan, Cooke, Morton, and Drexel, who having ten months longer time to place the remainder of the Loan, we assume for granted, from their position and pride in the affair, will make the success of the negotiation certain and complete, according to their contract with the Treasury, if not as speedy as they hoped for, and up to the present week rather too confidently expected.

The Gold people took advantage of the absence of definite advices in regard to the Syndicate subscriptions abroad to advance their purchases and sales this morning to 114½ ₱ cent., but later in the day the price fell back to 114@113¾ ₱ cent. Exchange on London, on the other hand, settled down to 109½ ₱ cent.

The Stock market was less strong on the Share list by ½@1 ₱ cent., with some exceptions, than on Friday, and there was rather a dull or unsettled temper in speculation through most part of the day, the final prices, at 3 o'clock, the Saturday hour of closing the Exchange, being marked in the table below.

The Public Funds are steady to-day and the Railroad Bonds tending to firmness. The Central Pacifics have advanced to 104¼, and the Chesapeakes to 87 ₱ cent. The First Mortgage of the C., C. and Indiana Central is in demand at 91@91¼ ₱ cent., and the plain Bonds of the Western Telegraph, (Convertible into Stock at par,) are quoted at about par.

Closing Quotations—Feb 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115¾	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116¾	116¾
American Gold	113¾	113¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105¾	105¾
Chicago and Rock Island	113¾	113¾
North-west Common	83¾	83¾
Pacific Mail	76¾	75¾
St. Paul Preferred	76	75¾
St. Paul Common	54¾	53¾
Ohio and Mississippi	43¾	43¾
Western Union Telegraph	91¾	91
Erie	66¾	66¾
Union Pacific	35¾	35¾
Lake Shore	96	95¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	42¾	43
Toledo and Wabash	73¾	73¾
North-west Preferred	92¾	91¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	52	50¾
Atlantic and Pacific	26¾	26¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 8.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96½	96⅝
City 6s, new	100⅜	100½
Camden and Amboy	121½	121⅝
Pennsylvania Central	58⅜	58⅝
Reading	113⅝	114
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	60½
Catawissa Preferred	44½	44⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27½
Northern Central	39	39½
Lehigh Navigation	37¼	37⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	91⅝

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are as follows:

For the month of January, 1873	$852,860
For the month of January, 1872	592,223
Increase this year over 1872	$260,637

The week's exports of Hops have been 1,448 bales, all to London.

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,346,812.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.
Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ WE ARE NOW SELLING THE GOLD Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company's Southern extension or Chicago connection, at 87 and accrued interest in currency. We confidently recommend these bonds to investors. For further information apply at our office, No. 18 Wall-st.
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 8—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92¼ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92½; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 91¼; New 5s, 90¾; Erie Railway Shares, 53.

2 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by ¼ ₱ cent. Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 52¾.

PARIS, Feb. 8—A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed with a downward tendency. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales, 5,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston December and January at 9 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 37s. 6d. ₱ cwt.; Bacon, 34s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

The Injunction Against the Chamberlain Slightly Modified.

In the suit of John Foley against the Chamberlain, Judge Barrett rendered a decision, yesterday, modifying the original injunction, accepting in the main the suggestions of Judge Edmunds on behalf of Palmer, but modifying them in some particulars. The following was the order:

On reading and filing summons and complaint duly verified and affidavits of the plaintiff and Richard A. Storrs, and temporary injunction and order to show cause granted by Mr. Justice Barrett, on the 10th day of January, 1873, on the part of the plaintiff, and the affidavit of Francis A. Palmer on the part of the defendant Francis A. Palmer, and on hearing A. R. Dyett of counsel for plaintiff, and J. W. Edmonds and A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendant, it is ordered that the defendants, the Broadway National Bank, the Tenth National Bank, the Tradesmen's National Bank, the National Park Bank, and the Union Trust Company desist and refrain from paying to the defendant, Francis A. Palmer, as Chamberlain or otherwise, or to his order, any part of the interest now due, or hereafter to become due, upon any money on deposit with either of the said four defendants, belonging or standing to the credit of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or of the County of New-York, or to the credit of the said Palmer, as Chamberlain or otherwise, or from paying any part of the said interest to any person except upon checks or warrants countersigned by the Mayor and Controller of the City of New-York. And I further order that the defendant, Francis A. Palmer, be enjoined and restrained from directly or indirectly receiving or disposing of any part of the aforesaid interest. Nothing herein contained is intended to prevent the payment of the lawful salary of the Deputy Chamberlain, and of the clerks in said Chamberlain's bureau, by said respective banks and trust company proportionately to the monthly balances in each. Nor shall anything herein contained be construed to permit the payment of any such salaries out of either the principal or said interest out of said City or County moneys on deposit with, or due, or to become due by any of said banks or trust company, except upon check or warrant, countersigned by the Mayor and Controller of the City of New-York.

It is further ordered that this order shall stand as a substitute for the original injunction granted herein upon the 10th day of January, 1873, and that any party to the action may at any time apply to the court at Special Term, Chambers, upon notice to all the other parties herein for such modification or change of this order as such party may be advised to seek.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Feb 10, a large invoice of Real India CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, FILLED CENTRES, at $100 each, recently sold at $175 and $200.

Extraordinary Bargains.

Also, a large variety of the RICHEST and MOST ELEGANT imported Black Silk Suits, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, only $50.

PARIS-MADE EMBROIDERED BLACK SILK SUITS, $100, value $200.

A choice assortment of Mohair and Satin Suits, in new colors, from $16 each. An immense stock of LADIES', CHILDREN'S, and MISSES' UNDERGARMENTS, comprising every variety and description manufactured, including a large assortment of ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, CHEMISES, Night Robes, Drawers, Dressing-Sacques, &c., laundered and unlaundered.

Two cases beautifully embroidered Swiss Muslin Dresses, Overskirts, Infants' Baptismal Robes, &c., at ABOUT ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, EMBROIDERED VELVET, CLOTH, CASHMERE SACQUES, At Unusually Low Prices.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

Silks and Dress Goods.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 10 and 11, a large purchase of BLACK and WHITE HAIR LINE and MEDIUM STRIPED SILKS, price only 75c. per yard.

They have also made large additions to their stock of PLAIN SILKS, offering in qualities and prices extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

An immense stock of BLACK SILKS of the very highest grades, greatly below their value.

They will also offer an extra quality of American Hand-made Black Silk, (CHENEY BROTHERS,) at $2 50 per yard, well recommended and really beautiful.

A large and fully-assorted stock of Colored Trimming Silks, Satins, and MARSELLINES, from ONE DOLLAR per yard.

They will make their FIRST EXHIBITION of CHOICE DRESS FABRICS in Balermo Glace and Mohair Combinations.

All the new tints of CACHMERES for early Spring wear from 50c. per yard.

Every necessary article for MOURNING at greatly reduced prices.

Plain and Printed PERCALES, CAMBRICS, &c., with a choice and fresh stock of Plain and Figured Imported White Goods, at extremely low prices.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 350 dozen LADIES' WHITE BALBRIGGAN HOSE.
LACE, COTTON, and LISLE THREAD ditto.
Misses' WHITE, BROWN, and FANCY-STRIPED COTTON HOSE, very slightly out of perfect condition at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. from their usually low regular prices.

They also have an extensive stock of every description of Ladies' and Misses' Merino UNDERWEAR, &c.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th-St.,
Have continually on exhibition the unrivaled JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S FAMILY BLACK SILK, SATIN FINISH,
At prices from $1 90, $2, $2 25, $2 35, $2 50, $2 60, and upward.
Several years' test of the above warrants us in every case to guarantee entire satisfaction.
23-INCH BONNET CACHEMIRE, $2, $2 25, $2 50, &c., warranted genuine.
24-INCH BELLON GROS GRAIN, $2 upward.
23-INCH GUINET DRAP DE FRANCE, $1 62, $1 75.
We will open on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 100 PIECES 24-INCH COLORED GROS GRAINS, IN THE VERY NEWEST SPRING SHADES FOR STREET COSTUMES.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF $15,000 WORTH OF FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE AT NO. 18 JOHN-ST., EVERY DAY AT 10½ A. M., TILL ALL IS SOLD. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.
TO THE TRADE.—Closing-out sale of metal and other goods; also one safe, four desks, six show-cases, counters, shelves, &c., &c.
The fixtures will be positively offered at 12 M. on Wednesday.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and other officers and committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February next. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and close at 8 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN A. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—REFORM Committee will be in attendance at polls, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY next, 13th inst., from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. No close corporations.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED into copartnership under the firm name of W. R. GOULD & CO., for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, and have taken offices at No. 70 Broadway, second story, with an entrance also No. 15 New-st.
WM. R. GOULD,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1873. WM. S. GOULD.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

DRY GOODS.

ROBES! ROBES!

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.
We take pleasure in announcing to our friends and customers, and the public generally, that we have secured the services of the talented artiste, MME. MARIE FAVRE, so long and favorably known to the elite of our city.
Mme. Favre, having relinquished her lucrative business, will hereafter have exclusive control of our Dress-making Department, and under her able management we have no hesitation in saying the orders will be filled at prices which cannot fail to meet the approbation of our patrons.
As a modiste of more than twenty-two years' experience, both in Paris and this City, she stands unrivaled for perfect fit, exquisite taste, progressive ideas, and decided originality, with moderate and regulated charges.
Particular attention will be given to every detail in her department. Each costume will receive her personal supervision, and will, without doubt, for completeness, style, and beauty, be found equal to the best and most fashionable of Parisian manufacture.
Trusting to receive from our friends and patrons a liberal appreciation of our efforts,
We remain, respectfully,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway, corner 20th-st.

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, FEB. 10, an invoice of the above desirable goods in OPEN AND FILLED CENTRE SQUARES, (NEW COLORINGS AND DESIGNS.)
Also, a fine assortment of Striped India Long Shawls.

SPRING GOODS.
Arnold, Constable & Co.
Have just opened
Camels' Hair Serges,
Plain and Striped Algerines,
Fig'd Baptiste, White Stripe Satteens,
Plain and Embroidered Piques,
Figured Cambrics, Percales,
Bordered Cretons for Suits,
French and English Prints, &c.

Exposition of SPRING CARPETINGS.
We shall open on MONDAY, 10th inst., in NEW DESIGNS and COLORINGS, an unusually large assortment of
Dutch & Smyrna Carpets,
In a great variety of sizes.
AUBUSSONS, AXMINSTERS, & MOQUETTES,
In drawing-room sizes, and colored to match the new Upholstery Shadings.
ROYAL WILTONS,
Manufactured specially to order for dining-rooms, libraries, halls, and stairs.
English Body Brussels,
A splendid assortment in NEW PRIVATE PATTERNS.
Velvets and Tapestries,
Three-ply and Ingrains,
English and American Oil-Cloths,
And a full stock of Druggets, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.
ALL AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
HOTELS AND STEAM-BOATS CARPETED AND UPHOLSTERED
In the best manner and on the most favorable terms by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Broadway, corner 19th-st., NEW-YORK.

WILSON & GREIG
No. 771 Broadway, Corner 9th-st.
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.
SELLING OFF OF WINTER STOCK AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED in SILK COSTUMES, CLOAKS, and JACKETS CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and FURS, RICH PARIS-MADE BLACK and COLORED SILK COSTUMES and DINNER DRESSES, at much less than cost of importation.
PARIS PATTERN CLOAKS at half price.
CLOAKS and SUITS of our own manufacture at prices very much reduced.
A large choice of Black Embroidered CASHMERE and CAMEL'S HAIR POLONAISES, DOLMAN'S, DOUBLE CAPES and TRIPLE CAPES, both unmade and made up, at less than cost.
A very large and selected stock of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, at prices to tempt. FURS of every description for ladies and children, at 50c. on the $1.
We make this sacrifice, as we do not intend to pack away a large stock until next Winter.
The sale at the enormously-reduced prices will continue only for the month of February, during which time we will sell our celebrated BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES at $1 50 for one button; $1 94 for two buttons; $2 37 for three buttons, and $2 50 for four buttons. This glove is superior to any glove offered in this market, and has always sold at a higher price than any other, and every pair warranted.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT to be discontinued, and will be closed out at any loss.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
INFANT'S WARDROBES COMPLETE, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS AND MOURNING GOODS.
BEST PARIS CORSETS, and a large assortment of PARIS black ORNAMENTS, FRINGES, and TRIMMINGS.
DRESS-MAKING of all kinds.
Special attention to Wedding and Mourning Outfits.
WILSON & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

CLOSING SALE. Black Dress Goods.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES.
HANDSOME ALPACAS..........30 cents.
VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY..........50 cents.
JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY and WAVERLEY-PLACE.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—"BRILLIANT" display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles. Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth models with each pattern.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTY.
Wholesale and Retail.
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
J. A. CONNOR & CO.,
No. 1,151 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 10, their FIRST IMPORTATION OF REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
We call special attention to this offering, as they have all been carefully selected under our own supervision, and contain many very choice and new patterns at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES. AN INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.
J. A. CONNOR & CO.,
No. 1,151 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES, At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West [illegible], And the "Times" Harlem Office, [illegible]. NO EXTRA CHARGE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, [illegible] W. P., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF large experience, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, first-class boarding-house, or private family; [illegible] City reference. Address W. H. C., Box [illegible], New-York Post-office.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY, of experience as a housekeeper [illegible] the country. Address M. A. C., [illegible].

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL recommended German woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., [illegible].

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable person as maid and seamstress in a private family; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address E. G., No. [illegible].

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED family seamstress, English, wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take a situation; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. Matthews, No. [illegible] East [illegible].

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman; understands his business thoroughly; seven years' reference. Call at stable, No. 15 East [illegible], or at the house, No. 15 East 57th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH coachman; understands his business perfectly; excellent City reference. Call or address [illegible] and 10 East 31st-st., livery-stable.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED; understands his business in all its branches; will be disengaged on the 1st of March; best of reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 4, [illegible], Fairfield County, Conn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LAD IN A LAW OFFICE; must have had some experience, and must be recommended for honesty and reliability; must be accustomed to engrossing. Address [illegible], Box No. 3,156 New-York.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN ACTIVE, intelligent boy of fifteen to eighteen years. Address, with particulars, references, &c., RAILROAD, Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN OF EXPERIENCE as buyer in a large millinery house. Address C., Box No. 160 Times Office, stating experience and giving references.

WANTED—A TIDY, RESPECTABLE nurse, who can do plain sewing. Apply at No. 44 West 17th-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC CLERK. Room No. 6 Times Building.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1837.]
S. S. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SUITS, DINING-ROOM SUITS, MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

T. G. SELLEW, DESKS.
Office and Library Furniture.
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence. Office and Sales-room, 1,184 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV., now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can commence at any time, [illegible] convenience, and learn any particular dance. [illegible]

BALLENBERG DURANT'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West [illegible]. Classes every day. All dances [illegible] one quarter; six in private lessons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American market by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, known as Boker's Bitters, is very palatable, and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop. BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.
L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Agent, No. 61 Liberty-st., Post-office Box No. 1,029. New-York.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $325,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 490 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 490 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 368 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.......................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

679	2,344	2,439	2,414	177	165
2,404	2434	2,500	2,066	1,701	2,033
1,896	873	149	1,840	666	1,388
1,647	1,727	1,957	2,315	1,997	2,174
842	1,276	539	110	1,507	67
787	1,883	1,115	1,316	1,068	1,781
340	2,383	1,102	615	514	....

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873. —New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.

(Signed,)
[Seal.] J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.
Attest: J. NORRIS ROBINSON, of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents:
CITY BANK OF LONDON,
AND WEINER WECHSLER BANK, VIENNA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.
The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twenty-five Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1873. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

STATE OF GEORGIA SIX PER CENT. past due BONDS; also, coupons of VIRGINIA CONSOLIDATED BONDS, wanted by
J. B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.

Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class securities for sale, at the lowest market rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investment Stocks and Bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years.

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!

County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA For sale by
BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York.

BERRY & HEISER,
No. 11 Broad-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.
NATHANIEL BERRY,
HENRY A. HEISER.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 44 EAST 14TH-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven trustees and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the office as above on MONDAY, Feb. 17, 1873, at 4 o'clock P. M.
AUGUSTUS M. HUSTED, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1873.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this institution, held this day, Mr. AUGUSTUS W. PAYNE was duly elected President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 30, 1873.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable on demand to the shareholders as registered of this date.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 14 BROAD-ST.

THE PAST-DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent has been declared payable on Feb. 1, 1873.
J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 10 proximo, till which date the transfer books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of said Company on the 15th of February, 1873. The transfer-book of said stock will be closed on the 5th of February to be re-opened on the 17th.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES IN THE DREXEL BUILDING,
South-east corner Broad and Wall sts.,
Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c., TO RENT FROM MAY 1.
TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 119 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA WIDE STORE.
Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE AS follows: Near 20th-st., west side, fine corner; near 19th-st., store; No. 716, entire building; No. 650, near Bond-st., 30x168, four stories, back entrance; No. 612, first floor; No. 338, entire building.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

HOTEL BUSINESS.—A FORTUNE CAN be realized by leasing the sitely, centrally and business located hotel, 140 rooms, erecting, facing Broadway, between Cooper Institute and Bible House, Nos. 25 and 27 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER —A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to McCLAVE BROS., 11th-av. and 22d-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE building No. 243 Broadway, now occupied by the Franklin Insurance Company. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay, corner Greenwich-st.

FIRST-CLASS BANKING-ROOM TO LET—No. 744 Broadway, fitted with desks, counters, &c.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET—South-west corner Broadway and Astor-place.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET.—UPPER PART OF NO. 777 BROADway, opposite A. T. Stewart's; a rare chance.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—FOURTH-ST. STORE AND MANUfacturing property, 60x75 feet, four-story building, seventy-five feet east of Broadway. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

STEAM-POWER.—WELL-LIGHTED rooms and basements adapted to mechanical and manufacturing purposes. Apply to GEORGE H. WALKER, No. 183 Centre-st., corner of Hester.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FIRST-CLASS fire-proof bonded warehouses, Nos. 501 and 503 Washington-st. Apply at once to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LAWYER OF GOOD standing, a pleasant office with a lawyer of high reputation. Address LAWYER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV. AND CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty-second-st., with superb view on Park from side-windows secured forever, a new superior-built, cabinet hard-wood finish, most exquisitely proportioned, high-stoop dwelling for sale, over $10,000 less than same can be duplicated for; three rooms deep; furnished or unfurnished.
Apply either at No 11 Pine-st., or No. 226 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

A PALATIAL AND VERY SUBSTANtial mansion, corner of Madison-av. and a 100-foot street, finished with the choicest and most beautifully-figured woods known; its many new improvements and arrangements are unique. Capitalists should, prior to purchasing, view this property.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A MEDIUM-SIZE DESIRABLE FOUR-story stone dwelling on 9th-st., 5th and 6th avs., for sale low and on easy terms. Possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

NO. 560 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR ERIE Ferry, six splendid building lots, all on 23d-st. Also, for sale, reasonably, same estate, three lots, 68th-st., west of Boulevard.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

THREE DOORS EAST OF BROADway, near 42d-st., a full size high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, lot 100 feet; frescoed; complete order; possession; price extremely low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FINEST FINISHED BROWN-STONE HOUSES IN THE CITY.—One 27.6 by 65 and 35 extension on 53d-st., West, and near 5th-av.; price and terms very favorable. Also, on 57th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., elegant houses 19 to 28 feet front.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

AN EXTRA-WIDE HIGH-STOOP dwelling, with dining-room extension and stable in rear: lot 30x200, house facing Gramercy Park. For sale exceedingly low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

NO. 15 WEST 50TH-ST., SEVEN DOORS west 5th-av., specially desirable new medium size four-story high-stoop stone dwelling, C. C. leasehold; ground rent only $288. A bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES
FOR SALE BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No 3 Pine-st.

Up-town office for the convenience of obtaining permits at No. 35 East 17th-st., Everett House, Union-square.

FOR SALE, IN WEST 47TH-ST., and close to 5th-av., a very desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 21 feet wide and in perfect order throughout.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST.—A FINE house, 28 feet wide, on Columbia College lease, well built and finished, and in first-class order. Price reasonable. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, corner Pine-st., offers the following desirable lots for sale:
82d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., six lots suitable for a factory.
South 5th-av., between Prince and West Houston sts., three lots.
Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts., three lots.
40th-st., near Madison-av., four stable lots.
80th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., six lots.
82d-st., near 8th-av., two lots and gore running through.
109th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., four lots.
St. Nicholas-av., south of 165th-st., about twenty-one lots.
96th, 98th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., several plots.
Thirty-eight lots, twelve of them on a one hundred-foot street, within 150 feet of the Central Park, will be sold on easy terms.
Also several other well-located and cheap plots.

FOR SALE—SOUTH-WEST CORNER 78TH-st., Madison-av., very pretty..........$35,000
343-347 East 62d-st., 3 s., b. s., each.......13,000
361 East 62d-st., 3 s., brick........11,000
27-29 E. 65th-st., 4 s., b. s., handsomely finished..30,000
23 to 29 East 64th-st., heavy Buenavista fronts, extra cabinet finish, wall and pier glasses and cornices.........45,000
Apply to S. M. STYLES & SONS, on premises, or No. 350 East 62d-st.

EAST 54TH-ST., NO. 6—A DESIRABLE four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, 22 feet front, lot 36x100, with stable; price very low. Also, Nos. 1 East 62d, 8 and 60 West 57th, and 18 and 24 East 57th, 39 and 41 West 56th, 12 East 64th, 3 and 5 West 53d, 1 and 15 East 53d, 6, 16, 22, and 65 West 52d, 5 and 11 East 48th, 74 West 47th, 11 East 41st, and 73 West 36th sts.; $30,000 to $80,000 upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FINE HALF-BLOCK OF LOTS, EXtending from 5th to Madison avs.; seventeen lots south of 70th-st., for sale at a bargain. Also the finest plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park. Also on 8th and 11th av., Boulevard, 59th to 190th-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A MADISON-AV. HOUSE FOR SALE, near and south of Central Park: four story, brown stone, high stoop 20x65x95; well built; hard wood on three floors, walls painted, and in complete order; will be sold at a bargain to a prompt buyer. Full particulars of
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

ON 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.—Elegant residences for sale, between 49th and 50th sts., extra wide, $150,000; 48th and 49th sts., extra wide, $135,000; between 43d and 44th sts., extra depth, with stable, $185,000; a gem, sixteen foot, $75,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK.—A choice corner plot of lots; price and terms very favorable. Also, the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the park.
W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs.—For sale, with or without the furniture, a handsome three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, over 20 feet wide, 50 feet deep; lot 103; house in perfect order. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

SIX OR NINE CHOICE LOTS, BEtween 5th and Madison avs., below 70th-st., at exceedingly low price; also the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MUST BE SOLD—A DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone dwelling on Astor lease; size, 18.9x50; terms easy. Also, a number of other 18.9 and 20 feet three and four story houses on leasehold from $12,000 to $30,000.
LOUIS A. DA CUNHA,
No. 1,502 Broadway, south-east corner 45th-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house in West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x60x98.9, hard wood, marble hall, painted and in good order; price $35,000, if applied for promptly.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

NO. 11 EAST 41ST-ST., TWENTY-TWO-feet house, cheap; also, No. 785 5th-av., Central Park, 62d-st., new twenty-two-feet dwelling and extension, cheap. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOURTH-AV., CORNER 19TH-ST.—53x150 feet, to lease for twenty-one years; close to the fine improvements now being erected on Union-square. Full particulars from the agents,
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FIFTY LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights, on fine high ground, with commanding views of Harlem and Hudson Rivers, for sale at a reasonable rate.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot on west side of 5th-av., south of 48th-st., fully and elegantly furnished. For permits and further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, 96 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar, brown-stone house and lot, on West 58th-st., near 5th-av.; in fine order; cheapest house on the block. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar, brown-stone front house and lot, on Madison-av., near 34th-st., full size, and in perfect order; For permit and particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BASEment and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on West 52d-st., near 5th-av., in fine order. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling-house on 53d-st., near 5th-av., in fine order; rose-wood finish on parlor floor. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE-front house on East 54th-st., near 5th-av., with stable; size, 36x100. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

LOTS ON THE 5TH, MADISON, PARK, 3d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th avs., Boulevard, and all the adjacent streets, for sale cheap, by ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

TO BUILDERS AND CAPITALISTS.
For sale cheap, on 8th-av., near 56th-st., 75x100 feet, with an ell adjoining on 56th-st., 20x100.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A four-story high-stoop, brown-stone house, 25x50x100, on West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. House in perfect order; possession May 1, 1873. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES ON 5TH and Madison avs., and all up-town streets, for sale at very reasonable prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 217 West 38th-st.: price $25,000; terms liberal. Apply to C. A. HENRIQUES, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE.—IN 21ST-ST., CLOSE TO BROADway, a large first-class brown-stone house, with extra-sized lot, on reasonable terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NICE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, sixteen feet wide, hard-wood, and all improvements; only $19,000, or furnished, $22,000; near 62d-st. and Lexington-av. For permit to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

PRIVATE STABLES FOR SALE—IN 33d-st., between Madison and Park avs., now renting for ten per cent. upon price asked.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 37 WEST 9th-st., first-class English basement.
W. N. GRISWOLD, "Real Estate,"
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LOTS NEAR MADIson-av. and the Park.
I. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.
NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.,
Adjoining the corner of
BROADWAY.

To lease, lot and dwelling on 23d-st.; 50 feet front, with full lot in rear on 22d-st.
This valuable property would be leased for a term of years on favorable conditions.
For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD
AND RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS,
SINGLY OR IN PLOTS,
For sale by
ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 512 WEST 23D-ST.; house built by days' work; four stories, English basement; brown-stone front; can be bought at a bargain. This property is fast increasing in value.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
"REAL ESTATE,"
744 BROADWAY, ASTOR-PLACE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE No. 117 East 71st-st., 20x55x100, four stories, high-stoop, brown-stone; built by day's work, finished in hard wood; a rare chance.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts., to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY brown-stone dwellings, containing the very latest improvements, Nos. 482 and 484 Classon-av., between Gates and Putnam avs., and in immediate vicinity of Dr. Duryea's, Scudder's, Brewer's, and Carroll's Churches; open for inspection and occupancy; seventy-five per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The handsome three-story residence No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn; thirty-four feet wide (double;) desirable in all respects; immediate possession if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Administrator, on the premises, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house on President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; excellent location; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

FOR SALE—A NEW BROWN-STONE house, in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, near Lafayette-avenue; all improvements, with parlor carpets, new gas-fixtures, shades, &c.; lot 20x100; $14,000. Address C. H. J., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever: will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.
Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Dutchess County, situate on the Dover Turnpike, one mile from the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, Millbrook Station; forty-eight acres of land, good house with thirteen rooms, water in the kitchen, full supply of out-buildings; also a large number of apple, pear, plum, and cherry-trees, and great variety of small fruit, &c., &c., in bearing condition. Apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York.

RUTHERFORD PARK AND LAKE View, (Paterson.)—Corner plot, contains seven and one-fourth lots, at Rutherford Park; corner plot, contains four and one-half lots; also, two plots containing three lots each at Lake View. Terms easy. Address the owner,
E. MOORING, No. 551 West 37th-st., City.

FOR SALE—AN ESTATE OF 180 ACRES, in Westchester County, seven miles from Harlem Bridge, containing valuable improvements and possessing great advantages for a present residence, or immediate and most profitable investment. Full particulars and maps of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A BARGAIN AT TARRYTOWN.—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with fine improvements and land in high state of cultivation. Magnificent river views; near New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad.
BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st., or Tarrytown.

RIVERSIDE ON THE SOUND.—ATtractive shore front residence for sale, eleven rooms, modern conveniences; one and a quarter acres; fine, growing neighborhood; no fevers or malaria; $9,000; others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM, eighteen acres; good house, out-buildings, farm implements, stock; would exchange. None but principals need apply at No. 2 Burling-slip, City. Price $10,000.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE near Tarrytown, adjoining one of the depots of New Boston Railroad. Inquire of
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, NEW-JERsey.—For sale, four handsome cottages; price from $3,800 to $7,500. R. H. HINE, No. 557 6th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET
BY OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

5th-av., near 48th-st., four story, brown stone....$6,000
W. 48th-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone. 4,000
W. 16th-st., near 5th-av., extra large, brown stone. 4,500
E. 34th-st., n. Lex'n-av., four story, brown stone.. 2,700
W. 47th-st., near 6th-av., 3 story, brown stone.... 2,500
E. 40th-st., near Park-av., 3 story, brown stone... 2,000
E. 45th-st., near 4th-av., four story, brown stone. 1,800
E. 57th-st., near 2d-av., 3 story, brick.............. 1,500
Also,
SEVERAL DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSES.

TO LET—FURNISHED, NEAR 5TH-AV., ON 32d-st., two large houses; also, 47th-st., near the avenue, two overly desirable medium-size houses, one with dining extension.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES, NEAR 5TH-av., on 29th, 31st, 32d, 39th, and 49th sts.; also, on 5th-av., at 49th, 50th, and 57th sts.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine st. and No. 226 5th-av.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

TO LET.—A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 30x65x100, for private or business purposes.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

GENEVA, N.Y.—TO RENT FURNISHED, the house No. 292 Main-st., with the grounds attached; the house commodious, the location desirable. For particulars, apply to FRED. W. PRINCE, Seneca-st., Geneva, N. Y.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP house, No. 6 Lafayette-place.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate,
744 BROADWAY, ASTOR-PLACE.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE English-basement house on Lexington-av., near 30th-st. Rent, $1,900. Address OWNER, Box No. 24 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A SMALL HOUSE ON IRVING-PLACE, near 16th-st., to let, from May next, at moderate rent to a desirable tenant. For terms, permits, &c., apply, in writing, to W. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED—WESTERN FARM, NEAR STAtion, in exchange for good country-seat, with twenty-five acres land, unincumbered, on Wampus Lake, Westchester County.
SLADE & CO., No. 23 Union-square.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE, COUNTRY-seat or house in Brooklyn for good improved property, unincumbered, in town of 7,000 inhabitants near Detroit, Mich.
SLADE & CO., No. 23 Union-square.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE for a term of years, dock and bulkhead on North River, south of Canal-st.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.
WRITTEN PROPOSALS
Will be received as above until MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 M., for the supply of 15,000 tons, more or less, best Lackawanna coal, as required for use of road, for current year, mostly grate and egg, delivered F. O. B., on cars at Carbondale, Honesdale or Hawley, in about equal proportions monthly. Also, for supply of 2,000 tons, more or less, best Lehigh lump for foundry use, to be delivered at Long Dock, Jersey City, Scranton or Carbondale, Penn., and Waverley, N. Y., in about equal quantities monthly as required.
L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.
WRITTEN PROPOSALS
Will be received at this office until Feb. 10, prox., for the supply of fifteen tons of best Cop Waste, Machined Cop, and Standard Machinery Waste, per month, more or less, for current year, to be delivered at Jersey City Shops, or shipped at foot of Duane-st., New-York, as required for use. Samples must accompany bids in all cases.
L. L. LOCKWOOD,
Purchasing Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE; sound, kind, and gentle, with or without harness and wagon. Apply at the tea-store, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; all Broadway stages pass this hotel. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 22d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1,267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

FIFTH-AV.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF three or five rooms can be had, with private table, on moderate terms, in the pleasantly-located double house, No. 45 5th-av.

NO. 594 7TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST. A pleasant second floor, with board, to three adults of intelligence and refinement; family small and private; references exchanged.

NO. 98 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsome furnished rooms on second floor, for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class.

A.—NO. 67 WEST 35TH-ST.—A BACK room on second floor to let to two gentlemen, with or without board; references given and required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341, ONE GOOD SIZE room, with sunny exposure, to rent to gentleman, without board; reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

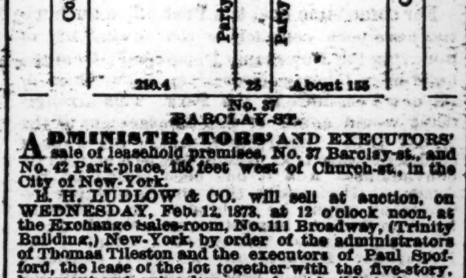
A TEACHER (WIDOW) DESIRES A NEATly furnished room, with fire; lessons in music in part exchange; location between 39th and 50th sts., 4th and 8th avs. Address Mrs. S., Station G.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy: tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARK-PLACE.
No. 42



No. 37
BARCLAY-ST.

ADMINISTRATORS' AND EXECUTORS' sale of leasehold premises, No. 37 Barclay-st., and No. 42 Park-place, 155 feet west of Church-st., in the City of New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the administrators of Thomas Tileston and the executors of Paul Spofford, the lease of the lot together with the five-story, basement and sub-cellar iron front building, known as No. 37 Barclay-st. and No. 42 Park-place, covering the entire lot 25 feet by 159 feet 7 inches. The lot is leased from the Trustees of Columbia College for 21 years, from May 1, 1871, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each, at the option of the College. The ground rent is $1,650 per annum till Oct. 1, 1875, and thereafter $2,500 per annum. The premises are rented till May 1, 1873, at $8,000 per annum.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. to be paid on the day of the sale, and the balance on the 14th day of March, when the assignment of the lease will be delivered; fifty per cent., however, of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Possession, subject to the covenants and conditions of the lease, will be given on the 1st day of May, 1873.
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAM BRYCE, 29 Chambers-st.
PETER M. BRYSON,
Phenix National Bank.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!
Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway.

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS.
"Special Safe Offer."
Merchants, dealers, and all wishing to buy Pianos are solicited to write for Information, Circulars, and Price Lists.
GUARANTEE UNLIMITED AND SATISFACTION ASSURED by our "Special Safe Offer."
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON,
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV.
Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos.
BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $260, $275, $300.
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—MAGNIFicent rose-wood over-strung 7-octave pianoforte; grand action, iron frame, latest improvements, carved legs, &c., manufacturer's guarantee, and elegant suite parlor furniture, made to order, guaranteed style, Marie Antoinette. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 7 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (class or private lessons,) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

"NEW GALOPS."—JUST PUBLISHED, "Weit Aus Galop," price 35c., the last galop of Strauss; also, "Jolly Life Galop," by Schilling, price 35c. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN AT MRS. G. LEVIES' School, No. 242 East 59th-st., near 2d-av.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.)
Second term begins on Feb. 1. French classes for ladies three times a week.

$2 50—WRITING LESSONS, BOOKkeeping, arithmetic, spelling, privately taught. PAINE'S Colleges, Broadway, junction 6th-av. Down-town, No. 62 Bowery. Ladies qualified as book-keepers and cashiers.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FINE ART TUITION—IN OIL AND water color painting, by Prof. G. A. GILBERT, Studio, No. 143 East 15th-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Mr. JAMES E. HAYES....Sole Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 17.

Mr. Hayes begs to announce that on the above date the season will be resumed at this favorite theatre, whose record for the past nine years is made honorable with the names of many of the most famous dramatic, spectacular, and comedy successes, which can be recalled to-day with pleasure in the home circle as among the most brilliant, and at the same time the most pure and graceful, to be remembered of the New-York stage.

Upon this occasion, also, Mr. Hayes will have the honor to reintroduce the best-remembered and most famous of all the Olympic successes,
the unapproachable comedian,
MR. G. L. FOX!
who returns to New-York, the scene of his earliest triumphs, and the Olympic Theatre, the stage of his proudest celebrity,
FOR A BRIEF ENGAGEMENT ONLY.

Mr. Fox interrupts for this purpose his most successful tour through the Western and Southern States, where his fame had preceded him, and his name was already almost a household word, and he will revive, with all the brilliant adjuncts of its original production, the world renowned pantomime, of
HUMPTY DUMPTY!
To be produced with
Magnificent scenic effects,
Wonderful new tricks and varieties,
New costumes, and all
THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
Full particulars hereafter.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Sole Manager.............................MAX MARETZEK
SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 24.
Positively last appearances of
PAULINE LUCCA.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The box-office will be opened for subscription on Wednesday, Feb. 12. Subscribers of last season desirous of retaining their boxes or seats will please leave notice at the box-office.

PRICES OF SUBSCRIPTION
FOR THE 12 NIGHTS.
Boxes...$300
Choice of Reserved seats.............................$

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
EVERY EVENING
until further notice, Mr.
SOTHERN,
in his original character of
DAVID GARRICK,
as represented by him for over 200 nights at the THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, LONDON.

Characters by Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
Acts I. and II.—Mr. INGOT'S HOUSE.
Act III.—GARRICK'S STUDY.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 15,
at 1½ o'clock,
DAVID GARRICK MATINEE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor...........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager................................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1½.
THIRD WEEK AND
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the wonderful drama,
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

HOUSE CROWDED EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½.	Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, F. F. Mackay, Welsh Edwards, George Parkes, H. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, and Miss Imogene Fowler.

Seats secured six days in advance.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.
SECOND WEEK
of the popular comedian,
MR. W. J. FLORENCE,
in his world-famous character of
BOB BRIERLY,
in Tom Taylor's instructive dramatic picture, in 5 parts, illustrating phases in English every-day life, entitled
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
presented with new and appropriate scenery, and cast to the full strength of the company.
MR. FLORENCE
will act BOB BRIERLY
at the MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.

FRENCH COMEDY. BIJOU THEATRE.
Robinson Hall, No. 18 East 16th-st., near Broadway.
SATURDAY, FEB. 15, AT 8.
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF MR. P. JUIGNET.
COMEDY, PRESTIDIGITATION,
VAUDEVILLE, MAGIE ROSE.
FAURE-NICOLAY, the celebrated Prestidigitateur.
The Martens Family. Full orchestra.
French Company. Cat Duet. Tyroleans.
Reserved seats to be had Tuesday, at F. Arsand's, No. 915 Broadway; Saussol's, No. 21 East 16th-st.; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway. Orchestra, $1 50; Parquet, $1; admission, $1.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, WITH NEILSON HALL.
THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1873.

Tickets for one gentleman and two ladies, at $10, can only be had on proper introduction of the following members of the committee: Fr. Kuehne, No. 81 Broad-st.; F. T. Frey, No. 59 Beaver-st.; Robert Schroeder, No. 45 Broadway; C. W. Standart, No. 139 Broadway; J. Lattig, No. 200 Broadway; J. Bloch, No. 207 Fulton-st.; J. Lindenmeyer, No. 15 Beekman-st.; H. von Keller, corner of Ann and William sts.; A. P. Stewart, No. 416 Broadway; J. Maidhof, No. 62 Walker-st.; H. Stiehl, No. 532 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Hanft Bros., No. 735 Broadway; E. Schuberth & Co., No. 23 Union-square; W. A. Pond & Co., No. 39 Union-square; F. Spangenberg, No. 1,155 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURE, STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10. The Prince of Humorists,

MARK TWAIN,

will repeat his lecture on the SANDWICH ISLANDS. Tickets, 75 cents and $1. For sale at the Hall, the Library and Schirmer's.

MONDAY, at 2 P. M.
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH.
by
Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
Subject:
CULTIVATION OF THE EAR;
to be followed by
DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS,
at his Hall,
No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Feb. 11.
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Feb. 13.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Feb. 15.
Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.
For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:
The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 19th inst.
The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.
Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.
Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.
For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, †4:30 P. M.
For Pine Bush, Hunlsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:25 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:30 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:35, 7:27, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:00 P. M.; Paterson, 7:23, 8:47, 7:35, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:37, 4:24, 7:18, 11:12 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 4:40, 6:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.
MONTCLAIR DIVISION.
Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 8:10 A. M., 4:?0 P. M.
‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
(Begins at 8.)
(Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.)
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

ALIXE.
The Brilliant Emotional Sensation.
FOURTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK EXCEPT SATURDAY,
ALIXE.

ALIXE.	"Let us put upon paper," writes the editor of the World, "our inadequate estimate of the charm of the ensemble which alone is permitted one to think of Alixe; all the delicious vraisemblance of picture animated by real men and women, and illuminated by such aides as are known to Mr.
ALIXE.	DALY alone can command. It is delightful thus to recount the unqualified triumph of this new play of ALIXE, of the new Theatre and the new Stage."

ALIXE MATINEE
SATURDAY NEXT,
AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, first of the special Saturday night performances;
NEW-YEAR'S EVE;
Or, FALSE SHAME,
with the magnificent Oriental cast and new scenes for that ONE NIGHT ONLY. EVERY SATURDAY a change of play.

EVERY EVENING except SATURDAY—ALIXE. ** Seats may be secured always ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av. (Begins at 7¾.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager.
Last week of the CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
LAST MATINEE,
CATARACT OF THE GANGES,
SATURDAY, AT 1½.

NEXT WEEK, first production on any stage of a new and original local and American contemporaneous sensation, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled
ROUGHING IT,
embracing a liberal and highly-colored view of the life and times we live in. If not exactly true to nature, presenting at least a pleasant picture of every-day existence in a romantic and spectacular aspect, and giving a kaleidoscopic glance of all that is notable from
BROADWAY TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
To be given with new and elaborate scenery by Messrs. GEORGE HEISTER, LOUIS DUFLOCQ, T. V. DAYTON, and J. G. DE LA HARPE; new and native costumes, properties, and mechanical effects, and an extraordinary cast, including Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CHANFRAU.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8. First time of the great actor, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, in DeWalden's original Comedy of SAM! SAM!	AFTERNOON AT 2. LAST WEEK of the young actor, MR. J. M. WARD, in Meader's Drama of BUFFALO BILL; OR, KING OF THE BORDER MEN.

STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1873.
The most gifted living female orator,
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
Will give, for the first time in New-York, her lecture,
"WHAT'S TO HINDER?"
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets at principal book and music-stores, and at the Hall.
The entire proceeds will be given to the Gettysburg Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Homestead.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIRD MONTH AND COMPLETE SUCCESS.
The Crowning Triumph of Ballet Spectacle,
LEO AND LOTOS.
Music, Singing, Dancing, Scenery, Costumes, Transformations, Variety Entertainments. Special combination of attractions: American Davis, Siegrist Family, Trained Dogs. Every evening and Saturday matinee.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.
Irresistibly ludicrous—the cream of fun!
LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON!
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, and
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.
By the Amateurs recently at Association Hall. Reserved seats at Pond's, No. 39 Union-square.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.
The felicity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.
Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at
THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND,
(Timothy Titcomb,) author of "Bitter-Sweet," &c., will deliver his very interesting lecture, entitled
THE SOCIAL UNDERTOW,
at the PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH,
33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 11, at 8 o'clock.
Proceeds for benefit of Sabbath-school. Tickets, 50 cents.

MONDAY, at 2 P. M.
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH.
by
Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
Subject:
CULTIVATION OF THE EAR;
to be followed by
DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS,
at his Hall,
No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

GRAND CONCERT.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
by the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1873.
Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's; also at Steinway & Sons', and at the door on the evening of the concert.

BAL DE LA PERICHOLE.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1873.
The handsomest Costume and Full-dress Ball of the season, introducing novelties never yet seen in a ball-room in America, now the furor at the
JARDIN MABILLE,
patronized by the
ELITE OF PARIS.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

A GRAND CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN AT STEINWAY HALL
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1873,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF GRACE CHAPEL,
RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

J. H. BELLEW. BROOKLYN.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY.
** Programmes in Brooklyn daily papers.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23D-ST. and 4th-av.—Service of song SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address by Rev. T. G. FREEMAN.

LOAN OFFICES.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD jewelry, silver plate, gold dust, and gold showings at No. 188 Chatham-square. Diamond jewelry, new and second-hand gold and silver watches, gold chains, bought, sold, and exchanged at bargains. P. S.—Fine gold and rolled silver for silver leaf beaters and platers constantly for sale. A. BARNARD & SON, Jewelers and Refiners, No. 188 Chatham-square.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

LECTURES.

UNION CLUB, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

DEAR SIR: AN APPARENT SETTLED political system in Mexico, and the opening of the railroad from Vera Cruz to its capital, make that country an object of interest to the United States. Your long residence there, with your facilities for observing its social condition and learning its industrial resources would make a lecture from you on these topics equally interesting and instructive. Will you consent to deliver one?
Very faithfully yours,
W. Constable, Henry S. Hoyt, Geo. Griswold Gray, R. F. Mount, Edward Cooper, A. W. Clason, Alex. Mitchell, Henry Clews, Samuel L. M. Barlow, W. Butler Duncan, Leonard Jerome, Richard Schell, Francis Skiddy, &c.
THOS. HERBERT WORRALL, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your invitation, and that of other gentlemen of the Union Club to deliver a lecture on Mexico, which it will afford me much pleasure to accept. I beg to name the evening of the 13th inst., at Association Hall for this purpose, and remain with much regard, dear Sir,
Very faithfully yours,
THOS. HERBERT WORRALL.
W. CONSTABLE, Esq.

FOR DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS at Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S free lecture, MONDAY, at 2, at his hall, No. 1,288 Broadway, see Amusement column.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND, (TIMOTHY TITCOMB,) TUESDAY EVENING, on *The Social Undertow.* See amusement column.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

INTERIOR DOCKS IN BROOKLYN.—Wanted, partners to land and sell lumber, coal, bricks, and all heavy freight at Johnson and Flushing avs., two miles interior to the East River. GEORGE DEVYR, No. 13 Calyer-st., Greenpoint.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL of one of the oldest-established lumber-yards in the City. Apply to SIMPSON, CLAPP & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.

TRYING TO SAVE STOKES.

Argument of Mr. Tremain on Application for a Stay of Proceedings—Decision Reserved.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Davis, Mr. Lyman Tremain, assisted by Messrs. Townsend and Dospassos, counsel for Edward S. Stokes, made application for a stay of proceedings, pending the presentment of the case to the General Term and Court of Appeals. District-Attorney Phelps was present to watch the proceedings in the interest of the prosecution.

Mr. Tremain said that a stay of proceedings should be granted in all cases where a doubtful question was presented either by exceptions in the bill of exceptions or by extrinsic matter not appearing directly in the bill of exceptions. He called attention to numerous authorities, to show that if there were any material doubtful questions, the Court was bound to grant a stay of proceedings until they could be decided by [illegible]. This case was removed by the Judge who tried it to the Judge of this district, without prejudice, and he would not insult the Court by warning it against public clamor and prejudice. There were two bills of exceptions in this case, and he claimed that both of these were properly before the Court. There was a special plea put in by the defendant containing seven different pleas, arraigning the composition of the Grand Jury as having been so made up as to make it no grand jury at all. On six of these pleas demurrers were interposed, but on the seventh, averring prejudice to the prisoner, a trial was had, and on that trial the Court, Judge Cardozo, took the matter away from the jury, but in doing so said that the question was so doubtful that, should the result of the principal trial require it, it would be proper to give a stay to have it decided. Here was a judicial decision by a Judge of this very court that the question was one of such doubt as to require the approval of a higher court. He argued that the matter was material; the only case opposing this was Freeman's case, arising on a trial of the present insanity of the prisoner. That was not a plea which would quash the indictment, but merely delay the trial. This was very different from the case of a special plea. He cited a case where the prisoner had consented that a special plea [illegible] trial be tried by the Court, and the General Term had held that this was error and that the prisoner could not waive his right to have the special plea tried by a jury. In this case the Court had been asked to let it go to the jury and had been requested to charge the jury, had admitted and assumed the truth of every allegation of the jury, but had nevertheless taken the case from the jury, yet had stated that it was a proper case for a certificate for appeal. In the People against Gage, it was held that a prisoner was equally entitled to a trial by jury on a special plea as on a plea in bar. Was this a trial by jury, on a special plea as on a plea in bar? Was this a trial by jury, and could this matter be called [illegible]? Mr. Graham, the then counsel, [illegible] that there had been no proper trial, [illegible] a second special plea, which he presented to Mr. Justice Ingraham. But Mr. [illegible] the prosecution to plead. [illegible] appeal on the bill of exceptions, but would appear by a certiorari in diminution of the record, and could so be reviewed, [illegible] to present the exceptions on the [illegible] itself, and claimed that not one but [illegible] exceptions were fatal to the trial. He [illegible] two principal challenges to jurors, [illegible] Manchester and Lysaght. They both admitted they had opinions formed, and yet [illegible] allowed to act as jurors under these [illegible]. Manchester admitted that he had said if he went on the jury he would hang him quicker than lightning, though he said that was a joke. His own statements were stronger than the statements which were held to disqualify a juror in the Cancemi case, and this case was but one of twelve. The question then came on the constitutionality of the Jury law, and this was no light question. He was free to say that, coming fresh from the first Hall trial, he had been at first in favor of it, but he did not expect so soon to see an illustration of it [illegible], where three of a jury were found thus [illegible]. He had received that very morning by express a decision, given after very [illegible] discussion, that a similar provision of a statute of Tennessee was unconstitutional. The Constitution of Tennessee on this point was little more than a re-enactment of the United States Constitution.

Mr. Justice Davis inquired if he meant that the United States Constitution in this respect controlled the State courts?

Mr. Tremain replied undoubtedly it did, and though he had no authorities to produce, that had been the expressed opinion of several of the United States judges. It was one of many rights secured by the Constitution of the United States, but not specially mentioned in the State Constitution.

Mr. Justice Davis asked if this question was not now before the General Term of this district.

Mr. Phelps said it was, but was not necessarily involved in the case which had been argued, which might be decided on other points.

Mr. Tremain said at least it was a question which was of gravity enough to go to the Court of Appeals.

After a brief recess Mr. Tremain resumed his argument. He passed over the exceptions to the evidence and took up the exceptions to the charge, and first to the Judge's charge that the fact of the killing being proved the law presumed it was murder. [Mr. Dospassos read the words of the charge on this point.]

Mr. Tremain resumed. That was not the law in this State. It was true that the jury might infer premeditation from the deadly weapon or from the circumstances; but that was a different thing from the proposition of the charge that the law presumed murder from the killing. Judge Gould had made a similar ruling, and the Court of Appeals had expressly and directly overruled his ruling, and had held that though from circumstances the jury might infer premeditation, the law did not throw on the prisoner, from the mere fact of the killing, the necessity of proving a negative—the absence of intent to kill. [Nelson's case.]

He recalled, in this connection, the prisoner's testimony as to the suddenness and unexpectedness of the meeting, and the Judge's charge that the prisoner's testimony must be received with great distrust, and argued that under the charge the necessary result of any killing where there were no witnesses—and in this case Redmond had fled and Hart was perjured—was a verdict of murder in the first degree, whatever may have been the real facts. The jury must find the intent to kill; they cannot be relieved from that duty by any presumption of law. But even the common law, which did presume malice, went so far as that, and under our statute the cases held that there must be a finding by the jury of a premeditated design to kill in fact, and not as a mere presumption of law. The next exception was to a refusal to charge. He felt the hardship of Sullivan's case, holding that the premeditation which constituted the crime of murder might be formed instantaneously, especially in view of the clearly accidental character of the meeting. In this case he accepted the case as law, but he had desired to bring clearly before the jury that at least the premeditation was complete, and the intention fully formed, when the act was done. He had asked the Court to charge this, but the Court had simply charged in the words of Clark's case, which simply said that no particular time was needed.

Mr. Justice Davis thought that the request sought to introduce an element of time excluded by the Court of Appeals, and though, as a new question, he would agree with Mr. Tremain, yet he was bound by its decisions.

Mr. Tremain said he thought there was no inconsistency between his proposal and the decision of the Court of Appeals. He next claimed that the Court had introduced a theory as to the pistol found on the stairs, which no one had suggested before—namely, that the pistol seen by Jenny Turner and others was, in fact, the prisoner's pistol. It did reconcile some of the testimony, but at the expense of charging the prisoner with perjury, and of less importance, contradicting Thomas Hart. It was really a hypothesis unwarranted by the evidence, and the suggestion by the Court of such a hypothesis was well settled to be good ground for a new trial. He asserted that the charge was substantially saying that it reconciled more evidence to say that the prisoner committed perjury. He insisted this was a grave injury to the prisoner.

He alluded to the group of questions in which Mr. Stokes was asked as to the proceedings before the courts. He claimed that of all these matters the record was the only true evidence. He also claimed that such questions as were asked of the boy who was introduced to impeach Hart's testimony, as to his conviction of crime, were expressly condemned in Real's case. The allowance of the reading of the minutes of the Grand Jury, in evidence to show that Stokes and Mansfield had been indicted for blackmailing, was, he argued, a great injury to the prisoner, especially when there was an utter failure to in any way show that at the time Mr. Stokes knew of it. He insisted that this was utterly incompetent, and was prejudicial, proving a distinct charge against the prisoner; while on the cross-examination to show the character of the witnesses on whose testimony the indictment was found, the Judge refused to permit the defense to show threats of Fisk, unless the prisoner was informed of them, but permitted this indictment to be proved without showing the prisoner's knowledge of it.

The Court also excluded questions as to the nervous condition of the prisoner's mind, excited by threats of Fisk, and other causes believed by him to arise from Fisk for some time back and before the actual occurrence.

He referred to the exclusion of the evidence to show the ferocious character of Fisk, his attack on Mr. E[illegible], &c., and cited authorities in support of its admissibility. He also objected to the admission of the testimony as to what occurred between Fisk and himself after the shooting. No two witnesses agreed as to what occurred at that time. That testimony was introduced merely to draw an inference adverse to Stokes from his silence. He also excepted to the exclusion of testimony as to the reason of DeCorlies' discharge after Crockett's evidence to show that he was discharged for inattention. He pointed to the discrepancy between Powers' and Crockett's evidence as to who handed Capt. Byrnes the pistol, where the Captain was allowed to give a conversation after he received it. Again, to explain Dr. Tripler's absence, who, by-the-by, was found conveniently ensconced in the court-room at the summing up, the prosecution were allowed to show by the statements of a girl that he had gone to Aspinwall three weeks ago, and that without any proof that he ever resided at the house in question. Again, the Court had refused to permit Mr. Stokes to state why he carried a pistol. Again, they had taken exception to the effort to discredit Mrs. Williams, by showing that while she was living with her husband, and he in the employment of Mr. Fisk, they lived in the same house in which Miss Mansfield and Mr. Fisk cohabited. He also excepted to the admission of Mr. Curtis' guess that if he had looked for it he would have seen a pistol had there been one on the stairs; to the questions to Mrs. Morse, as to the reason of Jenny Turner leaving her, and the testimony that Stapleton did not seem to have been absent from the island by the records on the day of the homicide. There were, besides, other matters not contained in the bill of exceptions, and they had brought before his Honor the affidavits used before Justice Boardman on the motion for a new trial. The facts to which he desired to call attention were the procuring of testimony not in court, but by a juror's visiting the Grand Central Hotel, and the absence of the prisoner during part of the trial, this latter, he believed, being jurisdictional. He believed those matters might be brought before the General Term by certiorari, for diminution of the record, as in the Cancemi case, or by the older form of assignment of error in fact. He thought there were serious errors in this case, and trusted that there would be no occasion to go further than his Honor. He was satisfied that if there were any yielding to any other influences—

Judge Davis said he did not desire to hear any further argument of that kind. He had been unwilling to hear this motion, and perhaps was so far influenced by public opinion, but having once entered upon the duty, he should not permit any influence to sway him. If he stood on one side in his judgment and all New-York on the other it would not sway him from deciding according to it.

Mr. Tremain said he had no doubt of that, but he must insist, in view of the statement of Judge Cardozo, in view of the recent solemn decision of the Court of Tennessee directly on the question of the Jury law, and in view of the other important questions, he was entitled to a review of the case.

Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney, said that as he had not himself tried the case, he was not prepared to argue the motion. The counsel who had conducted the trial, had felt, in view of what he had said at the argument before Judge Boardman, that he ought not to take part in this argument. He had had no time really to examine it, and must trust it to his care and examination, not being able to relieve his Honor by any aid in the matter.

Mr. Beach said that he had just come in, and having heard an allusion to his remarks before Judge Boardman, explained that he had there supposed that a motion for a stay of proceedings was an *ex parte* one, and in that Judge Boardman had concurred with him, but he had found since he was mistaken in the statute as to capital cases. He had then said that he should not attend if notice were given, and had also said that he closed the case, so far as he was concerned. He had only received notice about half an hour before this motion was commenced, and then had not thought it proper, in view of what he had then said, to argue it.

Judge Davis asked if Judge Boardman had rendered a decision on the motion for a new trial.

Mr. Phelps said that nothing of the kind had come to his office or to the clerk's office. He suspected the report had arisen from some reporter seeing the formal memorandum which Mr. Dospassos had received from Judge Boardman in regard to his decision on Monday last, which merely declined to inquire into the propriety of granting a writ of error and stay of proceedings, but referred that to the Judges of the District.

Judge Davis said that on this motion he would not consider the matter introduced by the affidavits. The authorities in reference to the special plea, the papers, affidavits, &c., were handed to the Judge who reserved his decision. The Court then adjourned.

No Decision in the Stokes Case.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Judge Boardman has not decided the motion for a new trial in the Stokes case, but will do so next week.

JERSEY MURDERERS.

The Trial of Three Important Cases Fixed for Next Week—The Facts Briefly Stated.

To-morrow no less than three important murder trials come up in the New-Jersey courts. The two principal cases are in the Morris County Court, both murders having been committed in or near Dover, in that county. These cases have created the deepest interest in the part of the State where they occurred. The first is that of Louis Luigi, an Italian, twenty-three years of age, low in stature, with a swarthy, almost Indian, face, and a very low degree of intellectual power. He is charged with the murder of Johanna Moosi, a woman whom he claimed as his wife. Three years ago Giovanni Bercotti, an Italian, went to Dover, and worked as a journeyman shoemaker. He was industrious, sober, and economical, and saved money enough a year ago to open a small store of his own, where he was rapidly earning a good reputation for himself as a workman. In the Spring he went to New-York, and returned bringing with him an Italian woman named Johanna Moosi, who lived with him as his housekeeper, the two getting along very pleasantly and quietly together. The woman was twenty-four years old and somewhat younger than Bercotti. On the 7th of last November there stepped from the early train from New-York, at Dover, two men, Louis Luigi, the murderer, who lived at No. 18 Baxter street, and Mariello Phillippi, a fellow laborer and lodger. Both asked the way to Bercotti's store. On arriving there Luigi immediately claimed the woman Moosi as his wife, and demanded that she should return to the City with him. This she refused to do, saying that he had ill-treated her. She, however, went outside the store and conversed with him for some time, Phillippi remaining seated inside with Bercotti. They returned and resumed their conversation inside. The Italian renewed his demand that she should return with him, and she reiterated her refusal. Bercotti, who was at work, here interfered, and said to Luigi that if he would go quietly back to the City he would persuade the woman to return to him in a few days. She again said that she could never be persuaded to go back to the City, and Luigi then, without any warning, drew a knife from his coat and plunged it into her bosom. He then attempted to escape, when Barcotti jumped up and caught him, receiving in the struggle two terrible wounds in the abdomen. He, however, held tightly to the assassin, who was immediately secured. The woman died instantly, but Bercotti, although it was at first thought impossible that he could live, has so far recovered that he will be able to testify at the trial. Phillippi, who in no way attempted to interfere in the matter, sitting still during the whole affray, has been held as a witness. The knife with which the murder was done was an ordinary butcher's trimming-knife, newly sharpened, having been ground, both back and edge, until the blade was less than half an inch wide. Luigi and Phillippi were street laborers in New-York, and have been only a short time in this country. The excitement was so intense at the time that the miners were with difficulty prevented from lynching the prisoner, and the trial is exciting especial interest.

The second of the Morris County cases is that of Daniel Moore, charged with the murder of his wife, on Nov. 28. The two lived at a lonely place on the road to Irishtown, a mining town two miles from Dover. On Nov. 29, two boys squirrel-shooting passed the house, and in the rear, lying on the edge of a brook, they found the body of the wife, Mary Ann Moore. The body, covered with fearful wounds and bruises, was without covering, except a linen undergarment, and was frozen. The bed and floor of both rooms of the house were covered with blood, and showed other marks of a desperate fight, and the freshly-fallen snow showed that the body, already dead probably, had been dragged to the brook. Moore, who had returned home the previous night drunk, had escaped. A pair of overalls which he had worn were found in a closet covered with blood. The two were extremely quarrelsome, drinking and fighting almost daily, the cause of trouble originally having been religious difficulties, he being a Protestant and she a Roman Catholic. They had one child, who had been taken away from them by friends on account of their terrible quarrels. A week after the murder Moore was seen in Orange, and traced to New-York, where track of him was lost. Three weeks later, however, he returned to Dover, pretending to be entirely ignorant that his wife was dead. The trial will follow immediately upon that of Luigi, which will occupy probably not more than two or three days.

The third case is that of John Doris. The crime for which he is to be placed upon trial was committed shortly before midnight on Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872, in the saloon kept by Patrick Roche, at the corner of Henderson and Steuben streets, Jersey City. The ante-mortem statement of Donellan, who died the following night, was to the effect that he met Doris and a man named Dougherty in the street, just before the shooting, and that a quarrel occurred between himself and Doris. Words passed between them, when Doris struck him in the face. The party then went into Roche's saloon, where he challenged Doris to fight him. Without waiting for Doris to accept or decline the challenge, he struck at him, when Doris drew a revolver from his pocket and fired, wounding him in the abdomen.

REVELATIONS OF THE SUN.

Lecture by Prof. Barker, of Yale College, Last Evening.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was filled to overflowing last night, to hear Prof. Barker, of Yale College, on the "Revelations of the Sun Through the Spectroscope." Commencing with a brief recapitulation of the previous lecture, when a description of the spectroscope had been given, there were thrown on the screen, spectra of magnesium, lithium, mercury, silver, and copper, and the distinguishing trait of each substance was distinctly shown. The lecturer made the apt comparison between the various marks that each metal made and the autographs of so many men in a bank, each one of which was so distinct from the other, so characteristic, that the bank President never could make a mistake about them. Prof. Bunsen one night at Heidelberg, while there was an illumination, when examining the various colored lights with his instrument, asked himself whether the light of the sun could not be analyzed by his spectroscope, and, with Kirchhoff, he studied out the theory. When the spectrum of a metal is thrown on the screen, it is a continuous one, or has breaks in it like the spectrum of a vapor. They found that sunlight combined them both, and that there were places in it where there was no light, but black lines. Newton, in 1672, came near finding this out, and had he allowed his ray of light to pass through a slit, and not through a round hole, he might have discovered these finer black lines or spaces. In 1802 Wolloston first saw these black spaces. Twelve years afterward they attracted Fraünhofer, who, for the first time, mapped them out, making eight distinct lines, and some minor ones, to which he gave the names of the letters of the alphabet. Kirchoff, however, counted 3,000 of them, when his eyes gave out, and after him no less than 10,000 lines were distinguished. These lines have been in part photographed, and on the screen was thrown a picture of some of them from a sun-picture made by Mr. Rutherford, of New-York. When examining the effect of sodium, when burnt by a lamp, a similar line was found. A single coincidence of this character might have been considered as only remarkable; but when over sixty other lines, all corresponding with other lines found to have been made on substances worked upon at the earth's surface, when found to exist exactly in the spectrum derived from the sun, the chances of their being accidents were entirely removed, and then, for the first time, it became a matter of certainty that we could determine the character of the elements in the sun. The reasons why the light lines were transformed into black ones in the solar spectrum, were clearly explained. Prof. Barker told of five nations sending out their various expeditions to distant points in the Indian Ocean in order to test the truth of the discovery when the sun when eclipsed would give a better opportunity of testing the experiments of the quiet student, who, in his closet, had conceived this majestic plan of determining the sun's component parts, and he described in glowing language how everything had been more than confirmed. Very beautiful pictures of the corona were shown, and the wonderful discoveries of Jansen and Lockyer were explained, while a merited compliment was paid to Prof. Young. At first, only eleven of the metals and one gas was discovered in the sun, but recent experiments have determined the existence of some twenty-five more, besides one undetermined substance, only to be found in the sun. In treating these somewhat abstruse matters, Prof. Barker explained his subject with such apparent ease as to render their difficulties hardly apparent, and his hearers listened to his lecture with the greatest interest to the very close. The experiments and illustrations, which were almost continuous, were all of them highly successful, and frequent bursts of applause greeted the lecturer.

The Newspaper Department of the Post-Office.

For some time past the Post-office authorities have been considering the advisability of removing the Newspaper Department from the building in Liberty-street to the lower floor of the new Post-office in the Park. This arrangement would admit of the enlargement of the Money Order Department, where the want of sufficient space is at present felt as a serious inconvenience. And it has been stated by the Assistant Postmaster that the Newspaper Department might be conducted in a different building without any infringement of the Post-office regulations. The Superintendent of the Newspaper Department, however, considers this change would considerably increase the cost of messenger service and cause much inconvenience, so that no such alteration will be effected for the present.

Hawkins Zouave Association.

The biennial meeting and reunion of the Hawkins Zouave Association was held last evening, at No. 20 St. Mark's-place, Mr. Matthew J. Graham presiding. The Secretary and Treasurer's reports showed the society to be in a sound condition. The following officers were elected for the current year: President, Col. Rush C. Hawkins; Vice-President, Major Edward Jardine; Treasurer, James B. Horner; Secretary, J. C. Julius Langbien; Executive Committee, William Cortelyou, John K. Perley, Henry P. M. Beers, Sam'l Malcolm, and John Shields. At the conclusion of the proceedings the members partook of a cold supper and enjoyed themselves to a late hour.

The Fugitive English Forger.

Superintendent Kelso yesterday received a telegram from the Chief Constable of Norfolk, England, in relation to the fugitive Thomas Sayers, alias Bartram, whose arrest on a charge of forgery, by Detective Dusenbury, of the Central Department, on the arrival of the Cunard steamer Parthia, was reported in yesterday's TIMES. The dispatch set forth that the warrant for the arrest of Sayers, and the papers necessary for his extradition, had been placed in the hands of an officer, who would leave by the next steamer for this port. The dispatch, however, failed to give any details of the offense with which the accused is charged. Yesterday Hon. E. M. Archibald, the British Consul in this City, was apprised of the arrest of Sayers, and at once made the formal demand upon the United States authorities for the extradition of the prisoner. He will be taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, on Monday, for examination, and meantime will be detained at Police Head-quarters. Sayers is accompanied by his son, a bright lad, about thirteen years of age. When arrested he begged not to be separated from his child, and they are both confined in the same cell.

The Walkill Bank Defalcation.

Both Graham, President, and Horton, cashier, of the Walkill National Bank, of Middletown, have been forced into bankruptcy. On Friday there were proved, before Register Little, at Middletown, claims against Horton to more than $300,000 in amount, and against Graham to about $50,000. The bank proves a claim for about $170,000 against Horton; $150,000 is for defalcation, all of which is traced direct, both by entries in the bank's books, and by outside circumstances, to Horton. The bank's claim against Graham is only for $17,000, made up of notes, indorsements, overdrafts, and cash items. A large amount of debts proved against Horton is for bonds and securities left with him by old women for safe-keeping, and which he converted to his own use.

A Son Sold by His Mother for Eight Bottles of Porter.

A woman named Mrs. Clarke, who arrived in Jersey City on the Cuba, during the passage sold the oldest of three children she had had by a previous husband, for eight bottles of porter. The transfer was made in the presence of all the passengers, the lad, a bright and intelligent child of eight years, being nothing loth to go, he having taken quite a fancy to the parties who bought him—a Mr. and Mrs. Farmer—his mother having treated him with extreme severity. The lad started for Ohio yesterday, seemingly happy in his new associations.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.

During the past week Surrogate Veeder admitted to probate wills of the following testators:

Joseph Smith, of Flatlands; Mary Ann Froward, John Pickford, Amelia Keteltas, Mary C. B. Maher, Jane Turner, Caspar F. Muller, Eleanor Emanuel, and Margaret Metages, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Carl L. Meitel and John Frieber, of New-Utrecht; Henry Furniss, George Rucke, Thomas Haskin, Ellen L. Vorhees, Mary S. Larsen, Wm. B. Sawyer, Robert J. Sharp, and Felix Paterson, all of Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Mortality.

The mortuary report of Brooklyn for the week ending Feb. 1, 1873, presents the following exhibit: Number of deaths during the week, 201, being an increase of 1 over the week preceding, and 29 more than the corresponding week last year. The principal causes were: Small-pox, 14; consumption, 27; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 8; scarlatina, 5. The number of deaths from small-pox was 9 less that the previous week.

Our Police Justices Laughed at in Court.

Yesterday a man named Maher pleaded guilty before the Court of Special Sessions to the charge of working a poor old horse before a dirt-cart in a crippled condition. The officer of Mr. Bergh's staff who made the complaint testified that the animal was suffering from a fractured hip, was spavined in both hind legs, had a festering sore on one hip, was blind in both eyes, sprung and knuckled in fore legs. The animal was vainly struggling to draw a cart loaded with dirt. When arrested, Maher laughed and said he wanted two days' more work out of the nag, and then he had intended to send him to the bone-yard. After listening to the evidence, the Court, consisting of Messrs. Shandly, Ledwith, and Hogan, fined the offender the enormous sum of $1. Almost every one in the crowded court-room laughed at hearing the decision.

BUILDING INSPECTION.

Unsafe Tenement-Houses, Factories, and Public Schools—Fire-Escapes Wanted.

The following additional buildings are reported as requiring means of escape in case of fire: Washington-street, Nos. 31, 51, 57, 61, 73, 77, 79, 89, 65, 157, all tenement-houses, and Nos. 55, 69, 91, and 165, used as factories, and Nos. 151 and 161, occupied as boarding-houses; tenement-house south-east corner of Morris and Washington streets; West Fortieth-street, tenement-houses Nos. 103, 105, 107, and 109; Rector-street, boarding-house No. 17; Liberty-street, tenement-house No. 130, and boarding-house No. 133; Prince-street, tenement-houses Nos. 130, 158, 166, and Nos. 150, 152, 154, used as factories; Spring-street, tenement-house No. 169; Thompson-street, tenement-houses Nos. 101 and 109; South Fifth-avenue, tenement-houses Nos. 113, 115, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, and 136, and No. 119, used as a factory; Church-street, tenement-houses Nos. 119 and 121; Cortlandt-street, work-shops, Nos. 59 and 61, and factory No. 63; Thompson-street, tenement-houses Nos. 98, 108, 110, and 114, and dwelling-house No. 88; Morris-street, boarding-house No. 13, and tenement-house No. 15; Greenwich-street, tenement-houses Nos. 48, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, and 90, boarding-house No. 62, and factory No. 80.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Inspectors Hyde and McMillan report: Primary School No. 4, located at No. 427 East Sixteenth-street, is a 25 by 40 three-story and basement brick dwelling, unsuitable for school purposes. Will be occupied only a few months, until their new school-house, now nearly completed, is ready. The school consists of 600 scholars, who are very crowded in a badly-lighted and ventilated building. We make no recommendations, owing to the short space of time the premises will be occupied.

Primary School No. 5, located at Nos. 269 and 271 Fourth-street, and found the building to be brick, three stories, 50 by 96, 45 feet high, truss roof covered with tin. Foundation stone 20 inches, upper walls brick, 16 inches, in good condition. Ventilation and light good. Heated by four hot-air furnaces, properly set in brick. Exit, wood stairs in two flights to second story 2.8 feet wide each; thence single half way to third floor 3.6 feet, and thence in two flights 2.8 feet to upper floor; two flights stone 3 feet wide. Inclosed in rear; sun to all floors. Class-room doors all open inwardly. Recommended that class-room doors be arranged to slide back. Attendance, 700.

Grammar School No. 36, located in Ninth-street, near Avenue C, and found the building to be brick, four stories, 100 by 95, 65 feet high, truss roof, covered with tin. Foundation, stone, 24 inches, upper walls brick, 16 inches, all in good condition. Ventilation by flues good; light good; metal water-closets. Heated by steam from two horizontal tubular boilers; apparatuses and boilers good and safe. Exit, front stairs, of wood, 4 feet wide, to all floors, 4 flights stone, 3 feet wide to all floors. Inclosed two flights wood, 3 feet, Primary to play-ground. The windows at each turn on flights of wooden stairs unprotected. Class-room doors open inwardly, but, owing to peculiar construction, cannot be remedied. Recommended that proper guards be placed over windows referred to. Attendance, 1,800.

Primary School No. 39, located Nos. 194 and 196 Seventh-street, two three-story and basement brick buildings, 25 by 46, 40 feet high, flat tin roofs, upper wall 12 inches brick, in good condition. These buildings were formerly dwellings. Ceilings are in bad condition, and liable to fall. Class-room floor needs repair. Ventilation by windows; light not good; wooden water-closets; heated by portable heaters on first floor, and stoves above—all properly protected. Exit, one wooden stairs, three feet wide, in each house, which are sufficient for the number of scholars in attendance, viz., 310. Recommend repairs to ceiling, floor, and play-ground, also class-room, and substitute slate for wood in boys' water-closet.

Subscriptions to Training-School for Nurses.

Mrs. Peter M. Bryson	$100 00
Mr. Henry Young	250 00
Mrs. Susanna Minturn	100 00
Mrs. Lispenard Stewart	50 00
Mr. E. E. Wilmerding	20 00
Mrs. Edwin Lord	100 00
Mr. Edmund Penfold	50 00
Mr. George B. Door	100 00
Mr. J. L. Aspinwall	50 00
Mr. Frederick W. Stevens	1,000 00
The Misses Lyon	25 00
Mr. Gustave H. Kissel	50 00
Mrs. Abram DuBois	50 00
Mrs. John A. Appleton	100 00
Mrs. John A. Swett	100 00
Mrs. Emerson Foote, annual subscription	25 00
Mr. Austin Smith, annual subscription	10 00
Mrs. Abram DuBois, annual subscription	5 00
Miss Kitty DuBois, annual subscription	5 00
Mrs. Wm. H. Appleton, annual subscription	5 00
Miss Minnie Appleton, annual subscription	5 00
Mrs. Wm. E. Worthen, annual subscription	5 00
Mrs. John A. Swett, annual subscription	10 00
Mr. George A. Robbins	100 00
Mr. Henry J. Barbey	100 00
Mr. George F. Betts	50 00
Mrs. Wm. F. Chamberlain	25 00
A friend	5 00
Total	$2,495 00
Previously acknowledged	3,536 60
Grand total	$6,031 60

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

Personal.

Ex-Mayor K. C. Barker, of Detroit; Gen. Rosser, of New-York; M. Henkel, of Geneva; W. H. Bristol, of Owego; Bernhard Berger, of Berlin; Hon. C. B. M. Smith, of Pittsburg, and S. A. Smith, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Henry C. Bankhead and Capt. E. D. Baker, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. Lucien Scott, of Kansas; Hon. C. A. Edward, of New-York, and T. G. Young, of Oregon, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Archbishop Thomas L. Connolly and Sir Edward Kenny, of Halifax, and B. S. Burnside, of Nassau, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Rev. B. T. Barny, of Dublin; Hon. James A. Deerring, of New-York, and Capt. G. R. Carter, of the United States Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. Edward Watts, of England, and Henry P. Duncan, of Mississippi, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. H. K. Viele, of Lake Mahopac, is at the St. James Hotel.

Lieut. R. M. Rogers and Capt. G. T. Olmstead, of the United States Army; W. H. Bruno, of Baltimore, and O. Metcalf, of Pittsburgh, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. J. M. Whittiers, of Mobile; Hon. W. S. Culberston, of New-Albany, Ind., and Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Departure of Prof. Tyndall.

Prof. Tyndall sailed for Europe in the Cuba yesterday. His friends and admirers assembled in the early part of the day at his hotel, and, after partaking of a *déjeuné* provided for the occasion, said their adieu, and bid him a cordial farewell. A few personal friends accompanied the Professor to Jersey, and remained until the Cuba had hauled out into the stream, when final adieus were exchanged.

Reduction in Cable Tariff.

The Directors of the Anglo-American and French Atlantic Cable Companies have resolved to reduce the tariff on messages between Great Britain, France, and New-York, from $1 per word to seventy-five cents per word, on and after the 1st of May next.

The Liederkranz Ball.

Great preparations are in progress for the pageants, which are always part of the Liederkranz Ball, to occur on Thursday week, at the Academy. The tableaux and procession will, this year, be of rare splendor and actualité.

Defective Sanitary Condition of the Public Schools.

The Superintendent of Buildings has notified the Board of Health of the defective sanitary condition of Ward Schools Nos. 5, 28, 29, 30, 24, 10, 8, 3, 44, 38, 41, and primary schools Nos. 15, 38, 34, 6, 25, 24, 8, 2, 11, 18, 9, 36 and 31. Colored schools Nos. 1 and 2 and grammar schools Nos. 35, 2, 10 and 42.

An Indictment for Libel.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from Columbus says J. F. Linton, editor of the *Weekly Statesman*, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for libel against E. E. Kile, County Auditor, contained in an editorial article published a few weeks ago. The plaintiff claims a penalty of $500 fine and six months imprisonment. Mr. Linton will probably be arrested to-night. The controversy grew out of the publication of a delinquent tax list which the *Weekly Statesman* bid for and did not get. The article in question closes as follows: "What we do know personally we state unequivocally, and that is, that Mr. Kile, through the transaction which we have related, is a thief, and one of the most despicable of the species—a confidence or sneak thief."

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The sum of $209,642 50 was received for taxes by the Controller last week.

Mr. J. M. Bellew gave readings, last evening, at Steinway Hall. The programme included selections from Shakespeare, Waller, Scott, Davis, and Dickens.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the hair-dying establishment of John Gray, in the rear of No. 449 West Twenty-eighth-street, resulting in $500 damage to building and contents.

Mrs. S. E. Barlow will address the Cosmopolitan Conference at 3 P. M. to-day, in the Turnverein Hall, No. 66 East Fourth-street. Subject: "Woman's Influence and Responsibilities."

Arthur O'Neil, aged fifteen, of No. 623 Washington-street, accidentally fell through the hatchway yesterday from the second story to the cellar of the building, No. 122 Mercer-street, and was instantly killed.

The Board of Police yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Inspector John McDermott, of Police Department, against whom charges of intoxication had been preferred. The Inspector was acquitted.

Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, our new Minister to Russia, who has been sojourning at the Grand Central for several days, sailed for Europe in the steamer Cuba, yesterday, accompanied by his son and daughter.

The Board of Directors of the Catholic Protectory acknowledge the receipt of $1,014 35, the proceeds of a lecture delivered, under the auspices of St. Joseph's Literary Society, by ex-Gov. Lowe, of Maryland.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New-York will hold its twenty-second annual meeting in the Agricultural Hall, Albany, on the 11th and 12th inst. The annual address will be delivered by J. W. Dowling, M. D., New-York.

The plaster model of the Elias Howe statue will be sent to Philadelphia to-morrow, where it will be cast in bronze for the Central Park of this City. The model will be cut into pieces for transportation to-morrow. Mr. S. Ellis, University Building, is the artist.

Henry W. Johnson, John Johnston, of New-York City, and Samuel and Farnham Z. Tucker, of Kings County, the harbor masters whose appointments were confirmed by the Senate on the 5th inst., filed their commissions with the Captain of the Port yesterday.

George Thompson, of Massachusetts, was brought before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with fraudulently receiving subscriptions for a Christian Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn. He was remanded for further evidence.

On Friday night the store-house of the Morrisania Steam-boat Company, at Pier No. 22 East River, was entered by river-thieves from the water-side. They forced open three cases containing fifty dozen white shirts, valued at $700, and made off with the contents.

The ninth anniversary of the Working Women's Protective Union will take place at Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, Tuesday evening. Mayor Havemeyer will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Miss Emily Faithfull, Rev. George H. Hepworth, and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

Officers George Hartel and Dennis Cahill, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, were yesterday arrested on a civil action, in the Marine Court, for damages for violently ejecting from the Grand Central Depot Edmund Huerstel, the plaintiff. They were held in $300 and $500 bail respectively.

Yesterday morning, Roger Meehan, aged sixty, was found at the Grand Central Depot, suffering from a fearful gash in his throat. He stated that on the 6th inst. he attempted to commit suicide while at Hillsborough, N. H., and he was then put on the cars and sent to this City, by his relatives. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. George Howard, the English tragedian, gave his first reading in this City last evening, for the benefit of the widow and orphan of Charles H. Phyfer, the victim of the Chatham-square murder. The selections comprised "The Dream of Eugene Aram," by Hood, the third scene in the third act of "Hamlet," "The Raven," the fourth act of "Richelieu," and others.

The officers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company state that there are no grounds for the statement of a morning paper in reference to the delayed arrival of the steamer Henry Chauncey. The severe hurricane which occurred about the 18th ult., and destroyed the company's wharf at Aspinwall, is, they say, probably the cause of the detention of the steamer, which, however, is confidently expected to arrive this morning.

Several days ago Superintendent Kelso received a letter from the Chief of Police of Charleston, S. C., requesting the arrest and detention of George Simons, a colored lad, aged thirteen, who had run away from his home in that city in company with Alfred Flynn, a colored lad, aged fifteen. Yesterday both were arrested and brought before the Superintendent. Flynn was discharged, but Simons was detained until his father can send for him.

BROOKLYN.

The police made 395 arrests during the past week.

The taxes received at the Collector's office during the past week amount to $103,497 59.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, Justice Pratt rendered a decree divorcing absolutely Joseph Carson from Anna F. Carson.

Frederick Brandon, alias Wando, convicted of grand larceny, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Thomas Jackson, arrested for keeping a policy-shop at the corner of Tillary and Gold streets, was examined yesterday before Justice Walsh, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The monthly report of the Secretary of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor shows that in January assistance was rendered to 2,238 families, including 11,195 persons. The amount of money expended was $6,998 95.

The examination of Charles Furst, charged with having set fire to his store and premises, No. 807 Fulton-avenue, last Sunday, took place yesterday, before Justice Riley. The accused was discharged.

The War Veterans' Union Club have appointed the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Gen. James Jourdan; Recording Secretary, J. A. Miller; Treasurer, Col. Julian Allen.

Late Friday night George Smith, an employe at Kail's Brewery, in Witherspoon-street, fell into a vat of hot mash, and was terribly scalded. His cries brought immediate assistance, but it is thought that he cannot survive his injuries.

Judge Benedict, of the United States District Court, decided yesterday that the owner of the Epsilon was liable for the full amount of damage caused by the explosion of the boiler of said boat. The owner had instituted proceedings to get himself exempted from full liability, under the act of Congress of 1851, and the recent decision in the case of the City of Norwich.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Ex-District-Attorney John S. Bates, of Westchester County, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, in Bedford.

It is expected that Surrogate Coffin will render his decision in regard to the two wills last made by Mr. Greeley, on Monday morning, 10th inst.

Rev. James L. Hall, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of North New-York, has been appointed Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, Infantry, N. G., S. N. Y.

Mr. Ogden S. Bradley, of Dobbs' Ferry, has been appointed Superintendent of the Greenburg section of the Croton Aqueduct, in the place of Capt. Edward Van Wart, Sr., recently deceased.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Sunnyside Atheneum for the ensuing year: John A. Byran, President; Rev. Wm. H. Benjamin, Secretary; C. M. Yanch, Treasurer; John E. Williams, Edmund Coffin, and Rev. Judson P. Swift, Trustees.

A project is on foot in favor of increasing the width of Boston road and Fordham-avenue to the northern boundary line of the town of Morrisania, 100 feet, to correspond with the Third-avenue, New-York, of which it forms a continuation in Westchester County.

While members of St. Paul's Reformed Church were attending a prayer-meeting in the basement of their house of worship, on Thursday evening, the fire-room was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was immediately given, and the firemen soon extinguished the flames. Damage $500.

At the annual meeting of the Yonkers Lyceum the following officers were elected: W. B. Clark, President; W. P. Wellman, First Vice-President; C. G. Knox, Second Vice-President; A. O. Lawrence, Recording Secretary; T. C. Hanna, Corresponding Secretary; H. H. Thayer, Treasurer; E. Underhill, Librarian; H. B. Starr, C. S. Holmes, W. F. Lawrence, G. W. Putnam, C. H. Harriott, E. M. Jackson, Board of Directors.

At the annual meeting of the Westchester County Homeopathic Medical Society, the following officers were elected for the year 1873: Dr. T. C. Fanning, President; Dr. W. A. Ely, Vice-President; Dr. E. C. Howe, Secretary; Drs. L. W. Flagg, H. C. Jones, and E. N. Brown, Censors. Dr. Flagg was chosen to represent the society in the American Institute of Homeopathy, with Drs. Hasbrouck and Torrey as alternates.

The Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company have purchased twenty-eight lots of land on the south-west corner of Willis-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, North New-York, for $145,000; also, fifteen lots on the opposite side, for $80,000; likewise, a plot 100 by 125 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, near Willis-avenue, for $60,000, making the total amount of $285,000. The above purchases are in addition to a frontage of 600 feet on the Harlem River, previously owned by the company.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island ferry-boats have resumed their night trips. The last boat leaves the island at 10, and New-York at 11½ P. M.

The following Democratic ticket has been nominated in Castleton: For Supervisor, Richard Christopher; Collector, John O'Brien; Assessor, Philip Smith; Justices of the Peace, John Collins, Matthew Tully, John Dean, and August Geissel; Constables, Thomas Wilson, Cornelius Farley, Frederick Tink, and Peter Van Pelt; Election Inspectors, Mark Gaynor, Edmund Quin, Andrew Fetherston, Joseph Bowman, James Boyle, Wm. Cowhig, John Lafarge, and Michael Gorman.

LONG ISLAND.

Col. David Talmage has been elected President of the Whitestone Village Board of Trustees.

The trustees of Calvary Cemetery are negotiating for the purchase of 600 acres of land on the ridge of hills between Jamaica and Queens, for cemetery purposes. The view from this ridge is one of the finest on the island, overlooking as it does, the Atlantic Ocean, the Highlands, and Jersey City.

NEW-JERSEY.

Alexander King, a well-known resident of Newark, died suddenly yesterday.

The Cunard steamer Cuba sailed from Jersey City yesterday with $550,000 in specie, and sixty-five passengers.

Dudley S. Steele, of Jersey City, has been elected Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, S. N. G., N. J.

The Hamburg steamer Weser sailed from Hoboken, yesterday, with 115 passengers and $200,000 in specie.

The Sportsmen's Club, of Jersey City, will shoot a handicap match for a $300 cup on their grounds, on West Side-avenue, next Wednesday.

The stock receipts at the Communipaw Abattoir for the week ending yesterday were as follows: Cattle, 1,548; hogs, 11,712; sheep, 3,528. There were slaughtered during the same period 800 cattle, 4,500 sheep, and 11,712 hogs.

A man named Edward Coglen, of Paterson, fell dead at the bar of the Staffordshire House, on Thursday night, while taking a drink. An inquest was held, and the jury found that death resulted from congestion of the brain, superinduced by disease of the heart and the excessive use of liquor.

Three highwaymen attacked Theodore Frank, in Newark, early yesterday morning, pulled him from his wagon, and beat him severely. They were disappointed at finding no money upon him, he having thrown his pocket-book upon the bottom of his wagon when first molested. The parties escaped.

The Jersey City Police yesterday arrested Nelson Rockwell, alias Rogers; Mrs. Mary Rogers, alias McAntee, alias Farrell; Nellie Clemens, alias McDonald, and her sisters Ida and Annie Clemins, the latter two of whom are mere children, on the charge of stealing and receiving stolen goods. The parties were committed to await the action of the grand jury.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship Adriatic for Liverpool.—Wm. H. Power, Mrs. Power, George E. Weaver, E. F. White, Miss N. Sconcia, Miss Lina Cohnfeld, Miss Minnie J. Weart, Thomas S. Hegarty, Miss Mary Hegarty, K. Williams, Miss E. Baisch, John Wilkinson, Miss Louise Wilkinson, Danna Bickford, Israel Feiege, Mrs. Israel Feiege and infant, Master Frank Lemson, Master George Lemson, Mrs. A. Lemson, Herbert Taylor, Thomas Gaylord, Orlando Lawley, Edward Pisco, James E. Weeks, Samuel W. Vick, Johnson Ward, George T. James, J. F. Carlos, Sidney Robjohns, W. H. Edwards, M. V. McMahon, Mr. McMahon, infant and two servants, Julian Knne, Chas. H. Nye, Mrs. L. M. Carnes, child and servant, Geo. W. W. Houghton, Wm. Grant, Col. W. De B. Morrill, J. Harper, H. Falsen, Lieut. Robert Dickson, Hugh Marsland, E. R. Rawson, H. E. Lee, C. E. Lee, Leonard F. Shaw, M. Fitch, L. H. Warren, R. F. Loques, John Douglas, Xavier Greyenbuhl, Mr. Connelly, lady friend, George C. Bell, Col. C. H. Carlton, Russel Sturgis, Jr., Franklin W. Smith, J. F. Bell, Rev. A. A. Haines, E. F. Pierson, J. L. Walker, J. M. Young, Michael de Macseul, Rev. Thos. D. Howard, F. D. Long.

Per steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.—Miss Louise Virenes, M. S. Stevens, Mrs. Shrewsbury and infant, Mr. Lindon, A. G. Richmond, H. A. Adhan, M. Meyers, John G. Dowling, Col. Beissakivitch, Mrs. Barker and children, John Bolger, Wm. Smith, Mrs. M. Saltsman, Miss E. Saltsman.

Per steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—J. L. Little, Jr., G. A. Ellis, E. Maxwell, Rear-Admiral William De Rohan, Lieut. Vinton Goddard, J. Collinson, E. C. Goodhart, O. Cleveland, C. S. Converse, C. L. Pearson, R. Y. Cook, B. R. White, Miss F. G. Goodwin, Miss Mary Orr, Gov. J. L. Orr, J. L. Orr, Jr., Baron F. Wrangell, E. D. Granja, Mr. G. E. Boomer, Mr. W. M. Schaffner, Miss Sarah Walker, Mrs. Robinson, John S. Robinson and brother, J. Gaillard, Jr., Cyrus W. Field and son, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cutter, J. S. Chappell, Mrs. A. A. Rosenberg and son, O. Ommannay, Gustavus Bicker, W. V. Dickson, Mrs. Alexander, F. Grosjean, Hillyard Cameron, Mr. Cottrell, J. C. Foreman, Prof. Tyndall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, infant, nurse and maid, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Dodge, Henry Walker, C. Fellows.

Per Steam-ship Australia, for Glasgow.—A. W. Parks, G. Hodges, S. McCandlish, Mrs. R. Legier, B. T. D. Travers and wife.

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, bronchitis, consumption, arrested and permanently benefited by using cod-liver oil. HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD-LIVER OIL is the purest, sweetest and best.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—D. A. Close, J. H. Rulifson and wife, F. W. Sims, Miss Carrie E. Knowles, Miss Mattie F. Knowles, Miss Josephine Z. Robinson, L. D. Shaeffer, Mrs. H. T. Miller, T. F. Lemassena, J. H. Tichenor, L. Pruyn and wife, J. C. Atwater and wife, Master Brown, Dr. Mauran, Mrs. N. Brown and maid, A. Ward, Geo. Ward, Mrs. C. Knapp, infant and nurse, A. Wilsey, J. L. Baldwin, R. B. Johnson and wife, Miss L. B. Johnson, Charles P. Gleason, John H. Flack, Mrs. Miller and child, Mrs. Meyer and child, F. W. Moore, Mrs. D. Schaille, Mrs. Le Roy Napier and servant, S. H. Petrie, Master Sloane, Mrs. D. Sloane, two children and nurse, Miss J. Sloane, Jacob Miller and son, Jacob Hofer, A. Austin, Geo. Brown and wife, W. L. Welsh and wife, Mrs. M. S. Parker, Jerome Girot, Peron Joseff, F. S. Pruyn and wife, Mrs. S. E. Moore and son, Wm. P. Houser, H. Katzenstein, O. Gridley, R. S. Carr, wife and two children, F. E. Moore.

In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—J. L. Little, Jr., G. A. Ellis, E. Maxwell, Rear-Admiral Wm. De Rowan, Lieut. Vinton Goddard, John Collinson, E. C. Goodhart, Orestes Cleveland, Jr., Dr. Charles E. Converse, C. L. Pearson, R. Y. Cook, O. Ommannay, Gustavus Bicker, W. V. Dickson, Mrs. Alexander, F. Grosjean, Hillyard Cameron, Mr. Cottrell, B. R. White, Miss Fannie G. Goodwin, Miss Mary Orr, Gov. J. L. Orr, J. L. Orr, Jr., Baron F. Wrangell, E. de la Granja, G. E. Boomer, W. M. Schaffner, Miss Sarah Walker, Mrs. Robinson, John S. Robinson and brother, J. Gaillard, Jr., Cyrus W. Field and son, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cutter, J. S. Chappell, Mrs. A. A. Rosenberg and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, infant, nurse, and maid, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Dodge, Henry Walker, C. Fellowes, J. C. Foreman, Prof. Tyndall.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Washington, from Havre.—Mrs. Olyphant, Mr. Broc, J. Porter, J. Schaller, Mrs. J. Carre and child, Mrs. Jacoby, Miss Rouar, Mrs. Gaullier, Mrs. Romson, Mrs. Molnari, Mrs. Verpan, F. Vivier, Mrs. Vivier, Miss Moise, Alfred de Jervins, Armand de Roux, T. Toure, Mr. Isaler, Mr. Rambach, Claude Jacob, Mr. Merriguet, Mrs. Merriguet and maid, Mrs. Marie Davaillon, Mr. Verpan, Paul Wild, Moise Simon, Alfred Dreyfus, James Humely, Mrs. Celine Strauss and child, Mrs. Delahaye, Lucien Varroun, Miss Agnes Laurent, Mrs. Auguste Laurens, Jules Laurent, Ernest Bejuguet, Mr. Carter, Thomas L. Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax, Mr. Landoner, Mr. Gande.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—H. Gifford, J. H. Mather, Eugene Howe, John Casey, A. Kilts, Miss Seeley, H. T. Wallace and wife, John Reilly, C. T. Goodman, T. T. Haines—and six in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:01 | Sun sets.....5:28 | Moon sets.....5:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:31 | Gov. Island..5:30 | Hell Gate..7:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. Hyde Sparks; City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Cuba, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; City of Bristol, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; George Washington, Quick, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Volunteer, Crossman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Helene, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; John Wooster, Fish, Tamatave, Arnold, Hines & Co.; Rosa Danovaro, (Ital.,) Sacone, Queenstown or Falmouth, Jno. C. Seager; Lyringa, (Br.,) Partridge, Pernambuco, Geo. F. Bulley. Brigs Rebecca, (Ger.,) Otten, Lisbon, C. Tobias & Co.; Hitterdolen, (Norw.,) Lorensen, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Carde, Rio de Janeiro, Penniston & Co.; Jeremiah, Forde, Cardenas, Gubs, E. P. Buck & Co.; Maggie, Crumley, Seville, Hand & Swan; Agiata, (Br.,) Peterson, Annapolis, N. S., Wessels; Athlete, (Br.,) Graham, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Julia Blake, (Br.,) Gavin, Santa Cruz, J. F. Whitney & Co.; P. M. Tucker, Barnard, Port Johnson, Johnson, Carver & Barnes; Electric, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Nellie Crowell, Crowell, Galveston, Texas, E. M. Stackpole; Louisa D., (Br.,) Wagner, St. Croix, W. I., Heney & Parker; David Wasson, Jones, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Bro.; Matthew Kenny, Barter, Charleston, S. C., S. C. Loud & Co.; Setagawa, Bryant, Baracoa, E. J. Wenberg; Ermine Heather, Heather, Havana, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Dolly Varden, Allen, Mosquito Inlet, Van Brunt & Bro.; J. H. Lockwood, Sharretts, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Experienced easterly winds and rain entire passage.

Steam-ship Washington, (Fr.,) Roussan, Havre Jan. 17, via Brest 18th, and Halifax Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., (where she put in short of coal,) with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Experienced a succession of westerly gales up to Halifax; [illegible] very high all the time.

Steam-ship Corsica, [illegible], Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible].

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow Jan. [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

[illegible]

Bark Frey, (Norw.,) Halvorsen, Galway [illegible] in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. [illegible]

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Milk River Jan. [illegible], with logwood and old iron to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with bark Richard Arden, for New-York, and brig Hudgeon, for Philadelphia.

Brig Mary Ida, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Muller & [illegible]—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Nellie Ware, Lathrop, [illegible], with sugar to Lataza & Co.—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Mary Burdett, (of Newburyport,) Pearl, Para 17 ds., with rubber and old iron to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Sea Lark, Miller, St. John, N. B., [illegible], with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Daylight, Beckett, Bath, [illegible].

Schr. Pacific, Gins, Rockland, [illegible] Brown.

Schr. E. L. Martell, Bishop, Boston, for [illegible].

Schr. M. E. Graham, Graham, Portland, [illegible] for Hoboken.

Schr. Convoy, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Pitcher, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, [illegible], to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Flanders, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Enos B. Phillips, Hawkins, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Speedwell, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Tremont, Wells, Providence.

Schr. Transit, Rackett, Gloucester.

Schr. J. C. Nash, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Urbanna, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Hero, Poole, Salem.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Adriatic, City of London, and Cuba, for Liverpool; Holland, for London; Weser, for Bremen; Australia, for Glasgow; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; George Washington and General Meade, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell and Neptune, for Norfolk, &c.; Volunteer, for Philadelphia; ship Haddon Hall, for London; barks [illegible], for Antier, for orders; Brilliant, for [illegible]; [illegible], for Genoa; Gazelle, for [illegible]; [illegible], for Montevideo; [illegible], for London; [illegible], Rio Janeiro; [illegible], for Queenstown; [illegible], for Matanzas; [illegible], for Cienfuegos; Long Beach, for Havana; [illegible], for Cardenas; [illegible], for St. Pierre; Hiawatha, for St. Kitts; [illegible], for Port Antonio, Jam.; Clara Smith, for Cardenas; J. H. Lockwood, for Richmond; Albert Mason, for Baltimore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Arr. bark Warren Hallet, from Gambia.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from Boston; schooner Carrie Bonnell, from [illegible]. Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; [illegible], for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 8.—Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Atlanta, from Demerara; [illegible], Shaw, from Inagua; schrs. Northern, [illegible], Demerara; John Marshall, from Havana; J. [illegible], from San Blas.

A heavy north-east gale prevails, and the Roads are full of shipping.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Arr. steamship New-Orleans, from New-York. Sld. steam-ship George Cromwell, for New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 8.—The steamship [illegible], from Liverpool, [illegible] o'clock this afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 8.—Arr. [illegible]. Old. ship Bessie Crosby, for Liverpool; [illegible] ship San Salvador; Hunter, [illegible]; Kittery, Me.; J. M. Richards, for Jacksonville.

Miscellaneous.

Anchored at Hart Island, schs. [illegible], Providence; Clara Jane, [illegible]; Louise Walsh, Hall, Providence.

European Marine News.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 8.—Sld. steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Dedden, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—Arr. ship Waterloo, from Galveston Dec. 20.

PRATT BROS.

No. 861 Broadway, Between 17th and 18th Sts.,

will offer for the next two weeks,

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers of

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SUITS.

ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, $8 and $9,

FORMER PRICE, $15 to $18.

CAPE CLOAKS for $10, $15, and $20,

FORMER PRICE, $15 to $25.

PRICES REDUCED in proportion on

VELVET GARMENTS.

We have just received, and will offer on MONDAY next, Feb. 10, a LARGE STOCK of

PARIS-MADE SUITS

at prices varying from $25 to $50. An opportunity rarely afforded to procure at once a DESIRABLE SUIT at a VERY LOW PRICE.

Stimulated by the success of our

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,

we are pleased to announce that we have secured the services of

MME. CEZILLY,

from the CELEBRATED ESTABLISHMENT of

WORTH, PARIS,

who will take immediate charge of this department.

As heretofore we are prepared to make to order COSTUMES or CLOAKS for ALL OCCASIONS at very short notice.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

PRATT BROTHERS,

NO. 861 BROADWAY.

NORTH MISSOURI INSURANCE CO.,

MACON, MO.

J. F. WILLIAMS, President.
A. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Capital - - - - $500,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1873.

State, county, and city bonds and interest (market value)	[illegible]
Real estate	37,000 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (value, [illegible])	175,062 [illegible]
Interest accrued on same	[illegible]
Loans on collaterals ($39,700)	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]
Office furniture, Macon, St. Louis and New-York	[illegible]
Cash in bank as per certificates	[illegible]
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	[illegible]
Bills receivable secured	[illegible]
Salvages	[illegible]
Stock notes secured and subject to call	[illegible]
	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Losses due	None.
Losses resisted	$4,000 00
Losses in process of adjustment	[illegible]
	[illegible]
	[illegible]

EASTERN DEPARTMENT,
NO. 152 BROADWAY, N. Y.
J. J. [illegible], General Agent.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK

ASTOR-PLACE.

NOTICE.—THE 39TH DIVIDEND

of this Bank, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be credited to the depositors thereof, on and after Feb. 1, and draw interest thereafter as capital. Money deposited up to the 20th of February will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

N. B.—This Bank has paid 117 PER CENT. IN 13 YEARS on all deposits over THREE DOLLARS.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

Are you ill? Have you been taking poison? Patent Medicine? Bitters? Or other drugs? No wonder you are sick! Now, if you will read that new first-class, independent monthly, THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, it will tell you how to recover lost health—and to keep well—without the use of medicines of any kind. Published at $2 a year, or 20 cents a number, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.